FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES POLISH CONTRIBUTION TO MADRID MEETING

AU131516 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Nov 80 pp 3,4

[Article by Prof Dr Marian Dobrosielski: "'Madrid 80' From the Polish Viewpoint"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of the 35 states who participated in the CSCE will begin in Madrid on 11 November 1980.

What particular contribution can and should Poland make to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting and to improve the international situation in Europe?

We have often stated that the CSCE results are fully consistent with our country's interests because only under the conditions of complete external security--under the conditions of territorial-political stability in Europe, of detente, of the halting of the arms race, and of economic and other cooperation among all CSCE states--will we be able to solve, politically, our difficult and sore domestic problems. No doubt we all realize that.

However, perhaps not everyone realizes that the methods, speed and results of the solutions of our domestic problems exert an influence on Poland's international position and on its opportunities to play an active and constructive role in the international arena, as well as on development of the European situation and of East-West relations.

Today, for the first time for many centuries, Poland has guaranteed external security and borders because of its alliances with all its neighbors and because it belongs with them in a common alliance. That is a fact of basic significance, because it enables Poland to be a subject and not an object of international relations. That fact is the basic and decisive factor that enables us to solve our difficult problems without interference by any foreign govenment whatever in our internal affairs.

I clearly say governments, because various political groups, trade union organizations, mass media and so on did try and are trying to exercise such interference. One of the basest instances of the activities of these centers and groups were attempts to incite various communities, to weaken trust in the implementation by the authorities of the Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie agreements, to create an atmosphere of suspicion vis-a-vis the USSR and to distort the meaning of Polish-Soviet relations. And yet everyone knows very well, and should know, the position of the Soviet leadership, which clearly and unequivocally stated that it regards the development of events in Poland as an internal Polish affair. It also expressed its confidence that the party, the workers class and the Polish people will favorably solve those problems by political means for the benefit of socialist Poland. Thanks to that position, we primarily avoided attempts at direct interference on the part of other governments. We should fully realize that fact, and we should know that it was and is an extremely important factor, one that enables us to solve our difficulties by political means.

The results of the Sixth PZPR Plenum have produced lines and methods to solve our situation. However, that solution is not consistent enough because we have too many debates, parochialism and persistent litigation; too many demands for rights, privileges and for "what is due to me" from the authorities, and too little thought about duties and about what we should do and how, so that we can claim that "which is due to us." There is too much thinking about freedoms and too little about responsibility; too much about settling accounts with various past events and too little about programs for the future; too much about various struggles; confrontations and trials of strength and too little about the need to unite all the healthy forces of the nation and the party in order to protect by common efforts and responsibility our Polish, our own common state against a catastrophe.

Maintaining that state of affairs for too long is bound to lead to a further radical deterioration of our economic situation, to further social and political destabilization and, eventually, to confrontation. It may therefore end what we call the process of renewal, in a moral-political disaster for all Poles.

Maintaining that state of affairs for too long is also bound to negatively influence our position in Europe. It will eventually make Poland--as so many times in history--an object and a bargaining counter in international relations. It will help radically worsen East-West relations. It will help waste the fruits of the policy of detente, and will be instrumental in causing a total return to confrontation and cold war.

In the present situation we must concentrate on that which is most crucial--on the unification of all the healthy forces of the nation and party in order to shake off our crisis. In our internal policy we must fully apply that which we advocate in our foreign policy. We must solve the problems of our domestic controversies and conflicts through a rational dialogue and negotiations. We must concentrate on what unites us and what is in the common, national interest. We must not concentrate on what divides us. Today we need to unite in a genuine national unity front so we can jointly find the ways and means of extricating Poland from its crisis.

If in an organized, resolute and disciplined manner everyone embarked upon the road outlined by the Sixth PZPR Plenum, such an action would not only help us shake off the crisis, but also most positively influence the development of the European situation, the continuation of the CSCE process, the succcess of the Madrid meeting and thus the consolidation and intensification of European security and cooperation.

CPCZ DAILY SEES THE WEST CONTRADICTING HELSINKI SPIRIT

AU131449 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Responsibility of the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Today the delegations of 35 countries will gather in the Spanish capital, the top representatives of which had signed the CSCE Final Act more than 5 years ago, on 1 August 1975. Even though the time that has passed since this event, so significant for the peaceful life of the European continent, is a relatively short period in Europe's long history, one can say with full responsibility that the ideas expressed through the Helsinki conference have fully proved their worth and viability.

However, one must of necessity see that the atmosphere in which the Madrid meeting is convening is in many respects different from that of international relations in 1975, the year of the Helsinki conference. The international situation has grown worse; that is an incontrovertible fact. It has become worse because the ruling U.S. circles, with Carter and Brzezinski at the head, are trying to push through, in the NATO pact countries' policy, a turn from the process of detente to a new cold war. This is a sabotage of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki principles, by which the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems should be guided.

Thus the United States and other NATO countries, which are subordinating their national policy to the Washington diktat, were and are proceeding in absolute contradictions to the ideas which form the foundations of the Helsinki document. The orientation toward a new feverish armament, the endeavor to change the strategic balance of forces, the policy from a position of strength, and even the orientation toward a nuclear war and so forth, are all a gross and unashamed violation of the Final Act.

How can the Washington policy, using such reprehensible instruments as "economic sanctions" against the socialist states or even attempts to prevent the most sacred sports event of all countries--the Olympic games--be reconciled with the ideas of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference? These and other facts show how supremely necessary it is to wage a fight for eliminating obstacles from the process of detente and international cooperation--obstacles created by the imperialist countries.

The socialist states, which have striven for years to materialize the Helsinki conference, are prepared to do everything also in Madrid to enable the process started 5 years ago with the Helsinki conference to successfully continue.

The bourgeois communications media are spreading--in the spirit of the policy pursued by the governments of imperialist countries--the false claim that the policy of European security and cooperation expressed in the Final Act is allegedly finished. They maintain that one should write off the results of Helsinki, that allegedly the results had been useful only unilaterally, to the socialist countries alone. This is not true. The period after the Helsinki conference yielded quite a few positive results, useful for all peace-loving people of Europe and North America: It has been possible not only to maintain peace in Europe, but also to consolidate it. The content and form of all-European political, economic and cultural cooperation have been enriched. On the whole, the process of European security and cooperation has continued, even despite considerable obstacles. It has continued for the benefit of all.

How can the Madrid meeting contribute now to these positive processes? For this it is imperative that the meeting's negotiations take place in a fruitful, constructive atmosphere, such as the socialist countries are striving for. It must be frankly said that certain Western countries are trying to abuse the meeting for a fruitless confrontation; to change it into a platform for the psychological war waged by imperialism against the countries of real socialism. To these provocative fancies one can reply very simply: He who sows the wind, reaps a storm! Attempts to misuse the Madrid platform in the spirit of cold war are shortsighted and doomed to failure.

The socialist countries, including the CSSR, will arrive in Madrid with a good balance. We fulfilled, and are fulfilling, what we have committed ourselves to by signing the Final Act. And now the socialist countries are coming to the Madrid meeting with specific, constructive and topical proposals. They are primarily aimed at solving the key matter of contemporary European, as well as global, international relations--at reducing tension in the military sphere. Already 3 years ago the socialist countries came to the Belgrade meeting with similar proposals. The exclusive responsibility for the failure of these proposals to materialize falls on the heads of the imperialist circles.

We want to do all that is necessary to enable Madrid to aid the solution of the most important matter of international relations and to contribute toward military detente. That is why our delegation, together with the delegations of other fraternal socialist countries, will strive to make the meeting a significant step on the path toward military detente. Undoubtedly the time has become ripe for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Five years ago the Helsinki conference became a defeat for the protagonists of cold war, for European and world reaction. It signified a great success of the socialist countries' peace policy. It is exactly due to these countries that--despite the tenacious resistance of the imperialist circles--it became possible in the past few years to enable the ideas of Helsinki to assert themselves in the process of a complicated political battle and in spite of many obstacles, and the same will happen in the future.

This year's session of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw expressed the conviction that it is particularly the Madrid meeting that can and must play an important role in further detente, and in the consolidation of security and development of cooperation in Europe. "All participants in the meeting bear a great responsibility for ensuring its constructive atmosphere," the Warsaw session's declaration stated. As this document said, there exist possibilities for concluding the Madrid meeting by agreeing on practical steps concerning the military and political aspects of European security and the development of cooperation in all spheres. For this, however, one needs the "will and effort of all participants in the meeting, as well as their willingness to seek and find possibilities for agreeing on constructive steps concerning all provisions of the Final Act."

This is also the foundation which we are bringing to Madrid. At the side of other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia will do everything so that this meeting fulfills its mission and becomes another significant step on the path toward consolidating European security, the path of the development of cooperation among states with different social systems.

HUNGARIAN DAILY CRITICIZES WEST, VOICES HOPES FOR MADRID

AU131559 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Dispatch from Madrid attributed to unnamed correspondent: "The Madrid Europe Meeting; Delayed Opening Session"]

[Text] At 1100 yesterday, following discussions that went on until 0400, it was still the delegates preparing the meeting who gathered around the small consulting room's oval table. Originally, the meeting should have been ceremoniously opened at that time. Not even at the last minute of the preparatory talks on Monday was it possible for the 35 countries' delegates to reach agreement with regard to issues connected with the agenda, order of business and timetable of the meeting. And for the lack of it, the meeting could not be opened at the originally scheduled time.

Essentially, the disputes at the preparatory consultations, which began on 9 September--that is, which have been going on for over 2 months--were centered on whether cooperation or accusations should be permissible. During the preparatory talks, the Warsaw Pact countries contended that a smaller portion of the duration of the meeting should be devoted to reviewing implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and a greater part of the time should be allotted to submitting new proposals and formulating recommendations. Contrary to this, the United States and its allies have been striving from the beginning to force an order of business on the participants in the meeting on the basis of which, from its opening until its conclusion, they could employ the sessions of the meeting as a tribunal chamber, making a quest for chances for cooperation impossible.

On Monday, at the last moment of the preparatory consultations, and also subsequently, on Tuesday, efforts were made at open talks and behind-the-scenes discussions to succeed in opening the meeting. At the end spurt of the preparatory consultations, an important task devolved on Ambassador Dr Janos Petran, head of the Hungarian delegation, whose turn it is to preside over the consultations. In the latter capacity, in addition to directing the open talks, he also participated in discussions of mediation.

The mood changed almost hourly among the press reporters attending to the preparation of the meeting. Pessimists are already about to bury the meeting. Optimists have not given up the hope that the meeting will be commenced, after all. They voice the firm belief that one must and will be able to find the common denominator necessary for opening the meeting, because, if the meeting is not held, that would only further aggravate the international situation, which is tense, in any case.

BTA ANALYST DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF MADRID MEETING

AU131517 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 13 Nov 80

[By BTA news analyst Todor Ztoyanov; "The Formula: Accomplishment of Dialogue and Goodwill"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Nov (BTA)--The fears of men of goodwill that the meeting in the Spanish capital may have been frustrated have already dispersed. But a new anxiety is stirring now: Will the meeting succeed to accomplish the dialogue, the mission of continuing the Helsinki spirit?

The fact that this responsible international forum has no agenda yet testifies how high the tension still runs in Madrid. Apparently [words indistinct] keep wandering in the labyrinth of formality, with the hope that the idea of a real dialogue on military detente and disarmament will gradually die out, are vehemently defending their position, alien to European and world interests.

One keeps asking himself the question whether some outgoing overseas politicians have not been possessed by the reckless thought "after me--the deluge." Anyway, it is not common sense which guides the American delegation in their efforts to impose on the meeting as the key item Mr Carter's favorite pastime of preaching to the socialist states how they manage their own affairs.

But if such behavior is explicable to a certain extent on the part of the American delegation representing the cause of an administration already sinking into (?oblivion), it seems rather strange on the part of those U.S. allies who still follow the obstructionist line of the Carter administration.

Both in the Spanish capital and in Brussels, where NATO's stepped-up armament has been discussed these days, the policy of pressure is characteristic of the American behavior to their allies. Obviously Washington would like to immediately involve its Western partners, in the course of a more acute confrontation with East, especially considering the fact that some of these partners already have second thoughts about this reckless course.

Considering the attempts of certain circles to lead the Madrid meeting away from the sober approach to the key issue of disarmament and security, as well as capitalizations that the Soviet Union is not interested in the convocation of the Madrid meeting, Mr Leonid Brezhnev expressed last night Moscow's firm stand in support of the meeting, as well as his confidence that in a constructive atmosphere it could reach agreements in the interest of peace and detente.

We are confident that the Helsinki line is vitally needed by our time. That is why we would not like an unwanted outcome of Madrid being unable to chart out the road to a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, on curbing the spirit of confrontation. It is our deep confidence that no full stop should be and could be put to the peace dialogue.

Expressing a hope that the meeting in the Spanish capital will gradually turn to constructivity, we assume the position that the peace dialogue so necessary to all nations could not be interrupted, that in spite of all demagogic theses, blackmail and tricks the necessary favorable atmosphere will be created for it.

Because what is otherwise left to mankind except for the act of self-destruction?

PARTY DAILY SEES REAGAN POLICIES CONTINUING IMPERIALISM

AU130828 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Vladimir Prela article: "The Change of Teams in the White House Changes Nothing"]

[Text] The conclusion of Tuesday's elections in the United States also marked the end of one of the most clamorous political events in that country; that is, the end of the presidential elections. According to the "results," Jimmy Carter failed to renew his presidential mandate, thus becoming the first Democratic president to fail to secure a second mandate since 1888. He will be replaced by the Republican pretender, Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, the largest state of the union. In addition, the Republican Party also broke the 26-year domination of the Senate by the Democratic Party, this time securing a majority in the higher chamber of the U.S. legislature.

Despite certain special characteristics, the presidential election campaign followed the model of previous election farces arranged every fourth year by the U.S. bourgeoisie to legalize the establishment of its representatives in the White House. The election duel was once again limited to the representatives of the two largest bourgeois parties of the ruling classes of that country, testifying for the hundredth time that the much-proclaimed "American Democracy" is a democracy of the moneybag, and that the presidential chair is occupied by representatives of monopoly interests. The elections proved once again that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated, this so-called democracy "is only a polished facade concealing the true picture of a savage dictatorship of the capitalist class and preventing the working people from seeing and understanding their genuine situation." In fact, the United States resembled throughout the year a noisy fair dominated by social demagogy and loud promises.

Although Carter and his team made every effort to continue the tradition and remain in the White House for another 4 years, they were unable to do so. As the last 4 years of Carter's occupation of the White House have shown, his policy did not differ from that of his predecessors, be they Republicans or Democrats. He was a loyal representative of big capital, and his internal and foreign policy course was always in complete conformity with the interests of the U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie. U.S. imperialism has always shown in the most open way the fundamental traits of its unchanged nature--its rabid aggressiveness in foreign policy and its savage oppression and exploitation within the country. During the period of Carter's legislature, U.S. imperialism pursued its unchanged line of political, economic and military expansion toward the peoples and countries of all continents, hatched plot after plot against freedom and independence, and competed with Soviet social imperialism in parceling out spheres of influence, conquering markets and increasing the number of bases and strategic strongpoints throughout the world. In addition, under Carter, U.S. budgets reached record figures and the arms race continued unchecked for all types of weapons, including mass extermination weapons. During this period the United States pursued its policy of "divide and rule" consistently everywhere, dispatching its aggressive armies throughout the world, not to mention its fleets, nuclear weapons and so forth. Within the country itself Carter pursued a profoundly antiworker and antipeople policy. The economic position of ordinary Americans worsened, the number of unemployed rose, prices and inflation rose also and so forth. At the same time and as a result of the exacerbation of the economic crisis, reaction was also strengthened and various fascist and racist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan reemerged and increased their activity like never before. Generally speaking, Carter did all he could to achieve the aims of U.S. imperialism, and if he failed to achieve all of them, this is not as a result of his incompetence, but of deep internal contradictions and the constant blows dealt by the revolutionary and liberation movements of the people. [paragraph continues]

The big crisis that has gripped the imperialist United States by the throat has also resulted in a weakening of the political, economic and military alliances set up by Washington, thus intensifying the interimperialists rivalries and divisions, proving once again that "the golden age" when U.S. imperialism laid down the law has gone. It is precisely this situation of crises and failures which induced the American bourgeoisie to come out with the slogan that "the time for change has come" and to use the card of altering the teams in the U.S. executive in an effort to thus create the illusion that a new era is now beginning. But the recipes of American capital cannot save the sickly United States from the consequences of the policy of U.S. imperialism, which will suffer even more severe defeats under Reagan.

History and experience have clearly shown that the main U.S. bourgeois parties are twins, offspring of the same mother--big capital--and as such reflect and defend precisely the interests of monopoly capital and U.S. imperialism. In fact, the American working people have gained nothing from all this demagogic clamor. It is by now a well-known fact that the loud promises of presidential candidates are very soon forgotten and that things always go the same old way. In addition, as the president-elect is now declaring more openly, his foreign policy will not be fundamentally different from that of his predecessor, with the exception of some nuances which in fact reflect the increased aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism all over the world. In his speeches and interviews Reagan is swearing that he will further increase military budgets and the arsenal of nuclear weapons, and that he will not tolerate "the vital interests" of the United States being affected, meaning by this those areas where U.S. imperialism claims domination and hegemony. Like Carter, Reagan promised that he would devote particular attention to the consolidation of NATO, that he would do his utmost to strengthen aggressive Israel, that he would increase the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and so forth. In stressing the rivalry with Soviet social imperialism, Reagan did not rule out the possibility of talks with the latter, which means in fact the continuation of negotiations between the two superpowers, this being always accompanied by conspiracies and interventions against various peoples and countries. Moreover, the new president solemnly promised that he would do all he could to strengthen reactionary regimes throughout the world and particularly the alliance with social imperialist China. As for his domestic policy, he has made numerous promises, but since the economy cannot be improved with words alone, these promises remain on paper and the heavy burden of crisis and the capitalist oppression and exploitation have always been borne by the American people, under both Democrats and Republicans.

Demagogy apart, everything indicates clearly that the course of U.S. imperialism has been and remains a course in the service of the interests of the big monopoly bourgeoisie of the United States. This course reflects the policy of all-around expansion and aggression, the policy of plunder and the most obscure reaction. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, U.S. imperialism "remains the political and economic bastion of the exploitative capitalist system, the big defender of colonialism and neocolonialism, the inspirer of racism and the chief policeman of international reaction.... U.S. imperialism is aggressive and will remain so to the last tooth." Whether with the Democrats or the Republicans, U.S. imperialism remains, side by side with Soviet social imperialism, the greatest enemy of the people, of the freedom and independence of nations, and of the revolution and socialism.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO RONALD REAGAN

AU111905 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 11 Nov (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has wired congratulations to Mr Ronald Reagan on the latter's election as president of the United States of America.

The conviction is conveyed in the message that Bulgaro-American relations will be further developed in the interest of the two peoples, peace and security in Europe and in the world.

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES DEPARTING ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR

AU131833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Syanga Xavier Shimabale, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to Bulgaria, in connection with the latter's final departure from the country.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ANGOLAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101937 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov (BTA)--The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a cable to Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the M.P.L.A. Labour Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola on the national day of the country--the day of Angolan independence.

Deep conviction is expressed in the cable that the People's Republic of Angola, which is enjoying the support of the socialist community and the progressive forces of the world, will withstand all the difficulties and trials, and will resist the aggressive actions of the South African racists, that she will continue to make her substantial contribution to the struggle for the final and thorough abolition of colonialism, racism and apartheid in Africa.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

AU121608 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned home from Hungary today. He had paid a visit to Budapest at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia Airport he was welcomed by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN--Sofia, 13 Nov (BTA)--A general agreement for commercial, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation has been signed between Bulgarian foreign trade organizations in the electronic industry, the electrical engineering, the communications and the transport industry and the Swedish firm Ericsson. The agreement is for a term of five years. The two countries will cooperate in the manufacture of telex systems, telephone apparatuses and in the systems of electronic and automatic control in the railway transport. The agreement has provisions for bilateral industrial cooperations and for the building of projects in third countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English C815 GMT 13 Nov 80 AU]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S. 'PACTOMANIA,' INTERESTS IN IRAN

AU131543 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 80 p 6

[Boris Latta article: "American Handwriting; Washington Is Seeking and Finding Victims of its Pactomania"]

[Excerpts] In a few days representatives of countries that took part in the all-European conference in Helsinki will sit down to the conference table in the Spanish capital. People who are concerned about rhe preservation of peace on our planet justly expect that all participating delegations will assume a constructive approach to the Madrid meeting.

However, deplorably, while some view the Madrid meeting as an opportunity to make another step on the road of preparations for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, others are miles away from lofty, peace-promoting goals.

The events of the last few years show undeniably that some politicians in the United States, but also in countries that have ties of alliance with Washington, are stepping up from day to day dangerous antipeace activities in the interest of their countries' military-industrial complexes, that means in the interest of those who not only promoted their political careers but also "installed" them in posts where they can be of "greatest help." In spite of the tension which precisely these circles have caused, the present political development in the world shows a new concentration of efforts by U.S. political circles and their allies to accomplish their hegemonist plans.

It is known that the United States has more than 500,000 soldiers throughout the world, deployed on about 400 bases on all continents. The United States has become the only country that can "take pride" in a worldwide network of military bases. That is why the U.S. military-industrial complex regards the loss of Iran, as its mainstay, as a serious crack in its potential to "defend its vital interests." Each single step in relations to Iran, as well as the region as a whole, is therefore nothing else but a political maneuver designed to aid restoration of United States' domination. Some American political circles are even willing to make "concessions" (American hostage issue) only to get Iran back to the share of their aggressive strategy in the Near and Middle East and in the area of the Indian Ocean. In an interview given to journalists of provincial newspapers the incumbent American President J. Carter did not in any way conceal the intention to make Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and also other countries establish an alliance, to make them create a firm military potential and make them form a "front line" in the pertinent area. That amounts, in fact, to being the "front line" of the "free world," to setting up a new military pact serving the imperialist interests of the United States.

Washington's endeavor to establish new "Iranian fists" in the form of new military alliances is also documented by the recent declaration of the Omani Sultan Qabus, who--playing into the United States' hands--proposed setting up a military pact in that region, in which the United States, Britain, the FRG and the countries of the Persian Gulf would take part. The Sultan thus promptly responded to the fantastic "report" of the famous mystifier Arnaud de Borchgrave, who claimed recently in NEWSWEEK magazine that the PDRY, Ethiopia, Cuba, the GDR and the Soviet Union are preparing an attack on Oman and its harbor with the intention of blocking the strategically important Strait of Hormuz.

Just like in the first instance, one can again see clearly the American hand. In its background is the endeavor of some circles to conceal by means of pactomania Washington's old-new neocolonialist plans in the Middle East. The policy of Camp David and the efforts to form a new military alliance among the United States, Israel and Egypt ensuing from it are part of those plans.

The correlation of forces in the world and the general resistance to Washington's saber-rattling confirm that the possibilities of using force against other countries with impunity are limited today. Nevertheless, the military-industrial complex of the United States continues to anticipate in its plans the use of force against those who are "disobedient." Naturally, it does so in the interest of the much-propagated defense of its "vital interests." The relentless predatory laws of capitalism are still pushing into the background in the Western countries objective political changes in the world. And the Western countries are trying to reverse the changes in their favor. They did not succeed in the past and they will fail now.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SOVIET COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU131340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Moscow"]

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we are sending you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and all Soviet people warmest comradely greetings and cordial congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, all Czechoslovak people and in our own name.

Through the Great October Socialist Revolution, socialism has become a realistic prospect for mankind. The Great October has shown the workers class and all working people the path to liberation. It has become the symbol of the struggle of the international proletariat for the establishment of new, socially just social order. Under the leadership of its glorious Leninist Communist Party, the Soviet people in the past 63 years transformed their country into an advanced and mighty socialist state, built on mankind's most humanistic ideals, on class and social equality, and on progress and justice.

Czechoslovak communists and all our working people sincerely rejoice over the successes achieved by the Soviet people in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and sincerely congratulate you on them. These successes, which mobilize the creative forces of the Soviet working people for a dignified welcome of the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress, are for us an inexhaustible source of inspiration and a model for broad development of our people's initiative in implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and for preparations for the 16th party congress.

The principled Leninist peace foreign policy of the USSR, that enjoys the support of all progressive forces, shows to all mankind, also in the current complicated international political situation, clear solutions that correspond to the interests of all nations. This policy shows new prospects for detente and development of international cooperation in the interest of consolidating peace and progress in the world, for halting the feverish armament, and for reaching agreements in the sphere of disarmament. The CSSR, as a firm component of the socialist community, will continue to contribute to its implementation and with concrete work for the cause of peace and socialist to fulfill the immortal legacy of Great October, its class and international character.

We highly value the fact that the fraternal relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the people of our two countries are successfully developing in all spheres in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. [paragraph continues]

Their core is the constantly deepening fraternal cooperation between our communist parties, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on the unity of goals and interests in the construction of communist and socialist society. We will continue to strengthen and deepen the unshakable friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union--which are the irreversible basis of our political orientation and a firm guarantee of the independent and successful development of socialist society in our country--in the interest of the Czechoslovak and Soviet people, and to the benefit of peace, security and cooperation among nations.

Dear Soviet comrades, on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we wish you sincerely and from the bottom of our hearts many further successes in the construction of communism, in the struggle for the preservation of world peace and in the further fulfillment of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

DZUR ORDER OF DAY ON SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

LD060016 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 5 Nov (CTK)--Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, loyal to the bequest of the Great October, vigilantly guard and protect the work of people in peace, Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur said Wednesday in his order on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the interest of the defence of the country and socialism they improve their combat and political readiness, strengthen fraternal bonds with armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states, especially with the heroic Soviet Army with which they are tied by the tradition of joint struggle for the freedom of the two countries' nations, the minister said:

The Czechoslovak working people and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, express solidarity with the international revolutionary and national liberation movement in their struggle against imperialism. They actively participate in the struggle led by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for a halt to the arms race, peaceful coexistence, detente and the development of cooperation in the world.

They condemn the policy of the reactionary forces of imperialism, particularly the military industrial complex in the U.S. and the NATO countries, which escalate the arms race in an attempt to change the existing balance of forces and gain strategic superiority. These forces continue to hinder the development of confidence and cooperation among nations, interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, create hotbeds of tension and threaten peace, the Czechoslovak defence minister said.

RUDE PRAVO: GDR CURRENCY REGULATIONS ARE 'INTERNAL AFFAIR'

LD101158 Prague CTK in English 0953 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 10 Nov (CTK)--New foreign currency exchange regulations in the G.D.R., aiming at protecting the national economy from the negative consequences of the crisis of the capitalist economy and from speculation, is exclusively its internal affair, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The daily added that he who organizes hysterical campaign against this, flagrantly violates the 1972 treaty of normalization of G.D.R.-West German relations.

In this connection the paper pointed out that West German and West Berlin mass media have been escalating their attacks against the G.D.R. in the last few weeks.

"The G.D.R. peace policy, its high-principled attitude not to let another war spring up from the German land, the efforts to further promote the process of normalization of relations between the two German states as well as West Berlin are a thorn in the flesh of a number of political representatives of bourgeois parties, both representatives of the government coalition and clerical opposition.

This is the only explanation of the situation when the G.D.R. currency is speculated with and the state harming G.D.R. citizens [as received] is virtually supported with the knowledge of the Bonn authorities and the West Berlin Senat, the paper noted.

CHNOUPEK, SRV AMBASSADOR EXCHANGE RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS

LD132100 Prague CTK in English 1515 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Vietnamese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nguyen Tien Thong exchanged here Thursday ratification instruments to the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty, signed in Hanoi on February 14, 1980, and to the new consular agreement between the two countries.

INDRA, PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT SRI LANKA

LD132136 Prague CTK in English 2017 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Colombo, 13 Nov (CTK)--A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, led by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, arrived here Thursday at the invitation of Sri Lanka's parliament chairman Abdul Bakir Markar for an official visit to Sri Lanka.

The Czechoslovak delegates will be received by Sri Lanka's leading representatives for talks on bilateral relations and international issues. They will inspect the ancient city of Kandy, the site of medieval kingdom and a symbol of the country's struggle against European colonizers.

The delegation will leave here for an official visit to India Tuesday.

STROUGAL CHAIRS COMMISSION ON PLANNED MANAGEMENT MEETING

LD132154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Commission for Questions of Planned Management of the National Economy met in Prague today. Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, chaired the meeting.

The commission checked the state of work on the preparation and application of the improved system of planned management. It reached a conclusion that preparatory works, both in the central bodies and in production-economic units and in enterprises, had created basic prerequisites for the set of measures adopted to help actively in raising the effectiveness of the national economy. The center of gravity of the works is now being shifted to ensure the realization of the set of measures. It is however necessary to pay far greater attention to improving norms of all kinds and to the application of the khozraschet planning and accountancy system in production, rationalization and the consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy.

The commission reiterated the need for linking consistantly the application of the set of measures with actively tackling the real problems of the development of the national economy and with drafting the plan for the coming year and the best of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in keeping with the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. It paid tribute to the active attitude of party, trade union and economic bodies toward the realization of the improved system of planned management and to providing for the successful fulfillment of this year's plan as a basis for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. At the close of the meeting, the commission approved a program of future works for the period leading to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

HUSAK VISITS BRATISLAVA ELECTRONICS ENTERPRISE

LD131840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, visited the working people of the Tesla enterprise in Bratislava this morning.

The Bratislava enterprise--a part of the newly set up production-economic unit, Tesla consumer electronics, is an important Czechoslovak manufacturer of radios, record players, radio-casette recorders, car radios and electronic calculators.

Further Report

LD140002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, visited the working people of the Telsa enterprise in Bratislava this morning.

During the visit the esteemed guest was interested in the conditions of work and briefly spoke to several workers. The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic then met the best workers of the Tesla enterprise; leaders of the brigades of socialist labor; party, trade union and youth functionaries; and economic managers. He was interested in the program of this collective of 19,000 workers whose annual production represents more than Kcs3.5 billion in the form of electrical consumer goods. In the next 5 years this production is to grow by 50 percent. The representatives of the Tesla-Bratislav enterprise informed Comrade Gustav Husak that they will fulfill the 5-year plan this month and by the end of the year will have manufactured extra goods worth Kcs30 million.

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic also visited the Palace of Technology of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technological Society in Bratislava. In the near future international tests are to be carried out there of computer systems, additional equipment and program tools to be used within the framework of the CEMA united system of small electronic computers, developed in the Research Institute of Computer Technology at Zilina.

Return to Prague

LD140006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned to Prague late this afternoon following a 2-day working visit to Bratislava, the Slovak capital. In Bratislava, Comrade Gustav Husak visited the Telsa branch enterprise where he acquainted himself with the production program and conversed with the employees. He also visited the Bratislava Palace of Technology of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society.

Afterwards, Comrade Gustav Husak attended a rally of the Bratislava working people and youth, held on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument of Klement Gottwald in a Bratislava square bearing the name of this outstanding figure of the CPCz and the international communist movement.

MINISTER BAHYL CALLS FOR 'RIGHT PEOPLE' IN RIGHT PLACES

AU131403 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering: "Demanding Confrontation Between Words and Deeds"--capitilized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, engineering has been developing dynamically; its production in those 5 years increased approximately 40 percent. Thus it is the fastest growing sector of industrial production. Engineering will fulfill the overall volume of deliveries to final categories [finalni kategorie], but their structure deviates from the intent of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We will exceed deliveries for investment in the sphere of fuels and power engineering, agriculture, chemistry, transportation, construction as well as for the engineering base itself. Despite the fact that the fulfillment of deliveries will be exceeded, we will not fully cover the material and structural needs and demands of individual branches. The planned production for export, particularly to the nonsocialist countries, will not be fulfilled.

We have entered the Sixth 5-Year Plan without any greater degree of innovation in our tractor industry, with old models of trucks, with partly innovated passenger cars (only the body is new) and without any great innovations with respect to textile machines and machine tools. Construction and agricultural machines have not been a strong export article to the nonsocialist countries. The truth is that in 1976-78 there was a considerable lack of demand for machine tools and textile machines on the nonsocialist markets, and that the capacity of this branch was utilized 70-80 percent only.

WE HAVE NOT MADE THE NECESSARY PROGRESS AS REGARDS COVERING THE DEMAND FOR SPARE PARTS. There are weak spots in the production of passenger cars, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery and some technological complexes [uzly] for transportation. In this respect neither manufacturers nor sales organizations have been fulfilling their basic duties.

The work in engineering is demanding. From year to year it requires new knowledge in science, technology, organization and management. From day to day many problems emerge pertaining to the completion [kompletace] of production, arranging the supply of materials, organizing new technologies and ensuring new products. But everywhere--be it in a workshop or enterprise--where technical-economic personnel are literally fighting for positive solutions, where they want, search for, study and in time adopt solutions at home and abroad [as published], where there is even from one day to another a more positive development in the quality of products and in the profitability of the enterprise, in all these places I feel and experience humanly beautiful joy and acquire real optimism for the future. On the other hand, I get very beaten down and not infrequently disgusted by the hopelessness of some of the ranking personnel; by their "precise and perfect" arguments about why "it does not work and cannot work," arguments I have been listening to for years, arguments that are always being repeated by the same people. They are actually a "list" of difficulties and problems--and on principle without solutions; they are negations without technical and economic variants for a solution. I am angry at some personnel of the central bodies and enterprises who are always tranquil and dignified, but apart from general criticism have not in past years figured out anything concrete, useful and progressive. [paragraph continues]

I value the personnel of state departments, of economic-production units and enterprises with whom one can creatively resolve problems and in whom one can see that they sincerely want to resolve problems and are also actively doing that. I value people who--no matter how complicated and difficult the situation is--are looking for a solution, who are not whimpering, not looking for all sorts of excuses, but who are winning people over for positive solutions.

By this personal declaration I want to affirm that the successful fulfillment of the 1980 planned tasks, but also of the 1981-85 tasks, will be decided by people. The decisive thing is that THE RIGHT PEOPLE make AND HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE DECISIONS. The right people in the right places, people with initiative, devoted to the party and state, to the cause of socialism; that is, people who are not only daily taking care of their own fulfilled lives but also of the fulfilled lives of all citizens of our country, of the successes of our socialist fatherland--everyone by his own work and all together.

SLOVAK AGRICULTURE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER TO 'SAVE' HARVEST

AU131324 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 80 p 2

[CTK report: "To Save the Harvest"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK)--The extreme development of weather throughout this year's growing season has postponed the ripening of all staples and has thus delayed autumn agricultural work, which is taking place at a later period than in preceding years. The premature onset of winter, accompanied by heavy snowfall at the beginning of November, has brought about an extraordinarily difficult situation in the fields of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Approximately 50 percent of corn for grain, almost 10,000 hectares of sugar beets and other autumn crops remain to be harvested. Even though the agrotechnical deadline is already over, it is necessary to complete the sowing of winter grain crops. Considerable tasks are also in store for the farmers as regards autumn plowing. The acceleration of all work to save the harvest is emphasized by yesterday's order issued by the minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, which is addressed to the managerial personnel of the entire agricultural complex. It points out the specific possibilities of forestalling harvest losses in this complicated situation by effectively organizing work. The order also urges those who procure and process grapes, fruit, red peppers and other vegetables to take extraordinary measures. The procurement of these staples must not be stopped even during Saturdays and Sundays. In order to fulfill the planned sowing of winter wheat, the seeds must be planted even by nontraditional means, such as airplanes, fertilizer spreaders and so forth.

BISHOP VRANA SAYS HE WILL WORK TO MAINTAIN 'GOOD' RELATIONS

AU131348 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 8 Nov 80 p 1

["LD"-signed report: "Expression of Thanks to the CSSR President"]

[Text] The apostolic administrator and bishop of Olomouc, Doctor of Theology Josef Vrana, expressed thanks in a letter to CSSR President Gustav Husak for congratulations on his birthday jubilee. In it he said, among other things: My office as bishop, performed in the largest Czech diocese, obliges me to take care of the spiritual needs of believers, who live and are building their earthly homeland on the foundations of socialism and who have achieved remarkable results, which fill me--as a son of this country--with joy and pride. I am convinced--and our religion teaches--that the primary condition for successful development is social peace in society and peace among nations. [paragraph continues]

I assure you, esteemed Mr President, that I will continue to work so as not only to maintain the good relations between the Roman Catholic Church and our government, but to develop them further for mutual benefit, so that our beautiful and economically strong country may even more effectively contribute to the preservation of peace among nations.

BRATISLAVA CATHOLIC STUDENTS PROTEST PACEM IN TERRIS AIMS

LD132116 Vatican City in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Austrian CATHPRESS agency, [Catholic news agency] 150 students of the Cyril and Methodius faculty of divinity in Bratislava protested by hunger strike against the Pacem in Terris movement on 20-21 October. The hunger strike took place at the beginning of the winter semester when a theological seminar on Pope Paul II's encyclical "Redemptor Hominis," organized by Pacem in Terris, was taking place in Bratislava. CATHPRESS agency says further that at the same time the students of the Bratislava faculty of divinity published a document unanimously condemning the movement as attempting, on behalf of the state, to destroy the unity of the priests and bishops. The document appealed to the priests to dissociate themselves from the Pacem in Terris movement and revealed the attitude of the students in the words: Bishops are our only authority. According to the CATHPRESS agency, the students of the faculty of divinity in Bratislava also stressed in their document that their protest had only religious, and not political, aims. According to the same document, the Pacem in Terris movement had no right to speak in the name of the church. The students did not request the dissolution of the movement and acknowledged the full freedom of the small number of priests who became members of the movement of their own free will or by official act. They also expressed their willingness to cooperate with the state--but with one essential comment: only if the situation in our country is normal.

BRIEFS

NEW EGYPTIAN, UK AMBASSADORS--Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, yesterday received the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Egyptian Arab Republic, Mohammad 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Isa, and of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, John Rowland Rich, in Czechoslovakia in connection with the commencement of their tour of duty. Alois Indra also received the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium, Roland d'Anetan, and the Republic of Turkey, Osman Bashman, in connection with the termination of their tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0330 GMT 30 Oct 80 LD]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH YAR--Prague, 7 Nov (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Economy and Industry Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic Muhammad Hizan Shuhati signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation here on Friday. During the talks of the two countries' delegations, further prospects of trade and economic relations were agreed on. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1908 GMT 7 Nov 80 LD]

AWARD TO PARTY OFFICIAL--Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague Municipal CPCZ Committee, today handed the Order of Labor to Vladimir Prikryl, chairman of the Prague Fourth District National Committee. The high state distinction has been awarded to him by the president of the republic on his 60th birthday in recognition of his mature and active approach to work in the people's administration and for his highly committed attitude to our socialist society. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 31 Oct 80 LD]

DAILY QUOTES ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON POLAND'S STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

WA141200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 80 p 5

[Unattributed commentary: "Elementary Truths--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI"]

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)--On Monday [27 October] the Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI spoke out against questioning the basic values of national existence and for subordination of individual and group interests to reasons of state. The paper writes in an article that what is at stake are values which determine the durability of the existence of the Polish state and its security, and that the understanding of these truths is the need of the moment. The security of the state, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the borders, the paper states, are prerequisites, without which all other factors of the national development lose their meaning.

An important factor of Polish state interest, the article points out, is the socialist system of alliances to which Poland belongs and that this system offers a guarantee for an independent, national and governmental existence. In this context, Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union plays a special role. Thanks to this alliance, Poland's borders have assumed their present form. For the Soviet Union, the newspaper continues, the support of the Polish aspirations with regard to its western borders has had a denouement of historical importance. The resolution of this border question by the USSR in favor of Poland has resulted from the total appraisal of the situation, in particular from the experiences of World Wars I and II, which revealed the "German danger" with great clarity. "Therefore the Polish question is, as Josef Stalin declared at the Yalta conference, not only a question of an honorarium [honorar] for the Soviet Union, but above all a question of the security of the Soviet state," writes the paper. "Considering all these facts, the Polish-Soviet alliance was and is the main principle of our policy." The Polish state interest is most closely connected with the stabilization of the political-territorial status quo in Europe. "The existence of a stable, independent and socialist Poland in the center of Europe, on the key route between East and West, is one of the principle requirements of our own security as well as that of all Europe. Poland is a permanent factor of European security and lies in the immediate security zone of the socialist world power, the Soviet Union, which at the same time is Poland's security zone. Poland is a strong member of the Warsaw Pact and of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance." Therefore, the article continues, any violation of Poland's position must lead to unimaginable consequences not only in Poland but also in Europe. "For this reason the development of events in our country is observed carefully in all the European states."

The newspaper considers that the weakening of Poland's position favors the plans of the West German revisionists for the unification of Germany and revision of the western borders. "An additional aspect of the Polish state interest is linked with the German question. We have been and continue to be witnesses of the new revisionist anti-Polish campaign in the FRG which is becoming more and more critical in connection with the events in Poland. The inferences of the revisionist acts are clear: These forces have not relinquished thoughts of the unification of all areas which were found within the borders of the Third Reich before the defeat suffered in World War II. What would such a solution mean for Poland? It is not difficult to imagine." The FRG, with gigantic economic potential, would sooner or later demand the region on the right bank of the Oder. "For reasons of state, therefore, we must be a well-ordered, stable country, acting as a strong outpost for this security zone in which we live". Poland, the article goes on to say, "occupies a highly sensitive place in Europe. [paragraph continues]

In this way, history itself has imposed upon us the duty of being a strong state, of defending order and security in this part of Europe together with the other states of the region. In a conversation with Sikorski on 4 December 1941, Stalin said that Poland should be a great and strong state and maintain friendly relations with the USSR." At the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Aid and Cooperation in 1945, he declared that only a strong and stable Poland would not become a football of international policy.

The fact is, the article continues, that Poland has allies on all of its borders (USSR, CSSR, GDR); the alliances with all three neighbors are thus expressive of the secure situation of Poland, as is their participation in the Warsaw Pact. "From these facts, from these advantages, responsibilities also emerge. They rest, on the one hand, on securing our country's internal stability. Only a state that is firmly established internally and not in disarray, a stable state, economically as well as politically, can be a strong ally able to fulfill the alliance obligation, and this is what is demanded of us. And our allies are also interested in that."

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF HONECKER STATE VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Kirchschlaeger Toast

LD111102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Toast by Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger at 10 November dinner in honor of visiting GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Nov (ADN)--At a dinner given on Monday evening in honor of the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, gave the following toast:

Mr State Council Chairman.

In a room which still bears the name "Privy Council Room" from the time of Maria Theresa, I once again extend to you, Mr State Council Chairman, and your esteemed entourage, before these representatives of Austrian political life a sincere welcome to the Republic of Austria.

The fact that this is the first state visit to the Austrian Republic of a GDR head of state is being accorded widespread attention. Your visit is rightly seen as a visible expression of the fact that relations between Austria and the GDR have reached a high level. Furthermore, it is also being regarded--and rightly so--as important for all Europe.

As far as our mutual relations are concerned, I do not believe I am far from your own view in saying that we can be satisfied with the development of relations between our two states. They have developed and intensified very satisfactorily since 1972, when we established mutual diplomatic relations.

First and foremost this applies to cooperation in the economic field. Very positive trends especially can be seen in the important increase in trade during the last few years whereby the good prospects for the future are clearly visible and are reflected by your visit.

Things have also been achieved, however, in other fields too. In cultural relations, for example, the joint exhibition by the Dresden print-room and Vienna Albertina, performances by the Berlin Ensemble and Vienna Burgtheater and most recently, a few weeks ago, the guest performance by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra in Berlin provide well regarded high-points.

A number of treaties and agreements have been concluded which have brought or will bring some simplification and alleviation in mutual contacts. Some of these will be signed during your state visit.

Nevertheless, there are still things to be done. If you believe in the correctness of your social and economic system, and we believe with great conviction that our social and economic system is the right and best one--and we both do this--then these very firm sociopolitical positions themselves facilitate far-reaching competitive cooperation at all levels of personal and state life. I am genuinely convinced that as yet we have by no means fully utilized, in contacts extending beyond sociopolitical frontiers, all the opportunities offered by peaceful coexistence--as you interpret it too--as well as by the Helsinki Final Act.

Your acceptance of my invitation for this state visit, Mr State Council Chairman, and the genuine satisfaction that we Austrians feel at your visit are, in my view, clear proof of the determination of our two states to proceed in mutual relations along the path of increasingly stronger cooperation by both sides and with a mutual sincerity of will.

Your visit--as I said at the beginning--is, however, of importance for all of Europe. As a result of events outside Europe and internal European developments, which we will certainly mention during our political talks, Europe has approached a state of tension which, although it differs in a positive way from the many, yes, all too many hotbeds of tension in the world, should nevertheless not be underestimated in terms of its consequences and dangers. The lack of progress at the Vienna disarmament talks is a visible sign of this development.

Dialogue seems to me to be more necessary than ever at such a time for distrust can only be broken down by personal contacts combined with trust-building measures. The European role of the perpetually neutral Austrian Republic is to be a country of contacts, deliberately keeping an open door. Some words may at times, however, have a different ring here than they do in the rigid confrontation of the pact systems.

The fact that the Austrian Republic, through all its organs, with all the political potential at our disposal, does and will stand up for a revival of the detente process and comprehensive peace in Europe, and an equally comprehensive peace for states and peoples on our continent is, in my view, not only in our state's and people's own interests but is also in the interests of all Europe. We are very well aware, however, of the limits of our ability to influence. This is one more reason why we watch with very intense political interest what is happening between the powerful states of our continent. That we are watching particularly attentively the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria or the respective situation in Berlin is understandable since these relations, as experience has shown, have, because of their high degree of sensitivity, become a barometer for the overall European political situation.

I cannot finish without avowing allegiance to the UN to which we both belong and, in so doing, to the lofty principles of this world organization to which we are bound in common.

Once again, Mr State Council Chairman, let me tell you that we are pleased that you have come from what used to be the Berlin of Frederick to the Vienna of today, which still has something of Maria Theresa. If a similar visit had taken place 240 or 230 years ago, Europe would have been spared quite a lot of suffering.

I ask my esteemed Austrian guests to raise their glasses with me to your personal well-being, Mr State Council Chairman of the GDR, and to the well-being of your esteemed entourage as well as to the lasting good cooperation between our two states and peoples in a peaceful Europe.

Honecker Toast

LD102050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text of toast by Erich Honecker, GDR State Council Chairman, at a dinner given in his honor by the federal president of the Austrian Republic]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Nov (ADN)--Mr Federal President, Mr Federal Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen:

Allow me first of all to thank you very cordially for the invitation to visit your beautiful country and for your friendly welcome. The warm and appreciative words which you, Mr Federal President, found for the GDR and our people's achievements, move me most deeply.

I accepted your invitation to visit your country with pleasure. The exchange of views which I have already held today with you, Mr Federal President, and with you, Mr Federal Chancellor, underlines the importance of cooperation between our two states and peoples at a time when it is more than ever important to work for peace.

The Austrian Republic, thanks to the industriousness and creativity of its citizens, its efficient industry, the high level of science and technology and not least its cultural traditions, is respected and esteemed far beyond our European Continent. Our people are following with great respect and sympathy your country's achievements in shaping a happy future. The Austrian representatives' persistent stand for peace and good neighborliness with all peoples, its people's deep-rooted will for peace, are especially appreciated by us.

The relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria have, in the course of the years, developed well and to the benefit of both sides. They have reached a notable level. They can rightly be described as an important stabilizing element for a peaceful and prosperous life in Europe. This clearly shows that states with different social systems are able to fashion their relations in a spirit of good cooperation and mutual understanding.

Our states, it is well known, have been guided, consistently and without qualification, by the universal rules of international law and by the principles of peaceful coexistence. In brief, we accept one another as we are. That is useful for our peoples and the cause of peace in Europe.

The Helsinki Final Act provides a solid foundation for the stability and development of our relations. We consider it very important that our two states are united by the desire and the conviction to do all they can so that the nations may live in peace and security today and tomorrow. Politicians bear a special responsibility. To discharge it means to spare no efforts to find ways of understanding and to promote trust and cooperation. Recent years have shown that this can produce positive results. To add to them has been and remains the aim of the GDR.

I share your opinion that the international situation has deteriorated alarmingly. The causes are known. It is urgently necessary to defuse the international situation. That requires not a little effort by all who have the cause of peace at heart.

The continuing danger of another world war must be averted and above all the arms race must be stopped. That is why the GDR considers that its foremost task is to vigorously help in achieving in the 1980's a turn towards arms limitation and disarmament.

The peoples of both our states have directly experienced war and aggression. Among the millions of victims of World War II, not just a few were Austrians. Thirty-five thousand of them were murdered for their brave stand against fascism. This must never happen again.

It will be recalled that we in the GDR have learned the lessons of history. That is why we support peace and security by word and deed. Europe must and can be a continent of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation. What has been laboriously built must not sink once again into ash and rubble. Contentious issues, controversial topics or conflicts of interest there may be. The most important thing is to resolve them by peaceful means in the spirit of understanding.

So I welcome, Mr Federal President, the idea in your remarkable book "Peace Begins at Home," that detente, reduction of military arms and growing security for nations and people are goals worthy of unflagging effort. I fully concur with you. The Republic of Austria is making, in the spirit of your words, a contribution which we value exceedingly.

The Austrian State Treaty and your country's active policy of neutrality are doubtless major factors in stabilizing the political situation and the process of detente in Europe. The international esteem in which your country is held is shown by the fact that important international conferences are held and institutions based in Vienna and that the UN center was recently handed over.

From its inception the GDR made the pursuit of peace and understanding a tenet of its constitution. We have acted and act today accordingly. We regard it as our special duty to actively insure that war shall never again start from German soil.

In the spirit of this shared high responsibility for peace, the GDR, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other allied socialist states, has taken not a few initiatives. In the present situation, in which peace is endangered, it is important not only to preserve but to consolidate and to enlarge the edifice of peace in Europe. In our view it is of fundamental importance to supplement the political progress of detente by effective measures of disarmament.

The necessary steps in this direction should be discussed at a conference on military detente and disarmament, which could well be held in several stages. The GDR and the states of the socialist community are setting no prior conditions for the convocation of such a conference.

In our view, the proposed Madrid meeting of all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act is qualified to achieve an agreement on this conference. That would be an effective contribution to the gradual solution of the worldwide problems of disarmament of which the reduction and eventual abolition of nuclear weapons will surely remain the central issue.

Peace and disarmament, guarantees for international security are and remain the GDR's paramount concern. We therefore support the comprehensive proposals in the Soviet Union's memorandum to the United Nations General Assembly which served this end.

The GDR continues to support the early ratification and implementation of the SALT II treaty. In close connection with it we see the necessity of USSR-U.S. negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe and on forward-based American nuclear weapons systems. We welcome the talks on the subject recently opened by both states and hope that they will be continued after the election of the new U.S. president, which has now taken place.

We believe that the results of the Geneva Disarmament Committee are indispensable for success along the road of ending the arms race. The socialist community states have submitted concrete ideas.

Negotiations on the reductions of forces and armaments in central Europe have been taking place for several years in your country's capital. To our regret no results have yet been achieved although the Soviet Union, in agreement with the GDR, has withdrawn 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from our country's territory and thus made an important contribution to the positive outcome of the Vienna negotiations.

We believe that the time for initial agreements is overdue. All states taking part in these talks are called upon to show the necessary political will to achieve early tangible results. That should be facilitated by the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw another 20,000 men from central Europe if the United States is prepared to withdraw 13,000 men. The Warsaw Pact states will continue to show a constructive spirit and the appropriate cooperation in Vienna.

The GDR proceeds from the assumption that, in the relations between states of different social systems, there can be no other way of cooperation than the policy of peaceful coexistence. There is no sensible alternative. Since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, our state in particular, has successfully developed and expanded political, economic and cultural relations with many Western industrial states. That has always been to the advantage of both sides and thus in the best national interest of the parties concerned.

Naturally we do not close our eyes to the persistence of ideological and other differences by virtue of the two social systems, but there need be no obstacle of trust and cooperation. Reciprocal respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs are the prerequisites.

All regions and peoples of the world need peace. That is why it is vital that conflicts smoldering in different parts of the world be checked and extinguished. This applies to Africa as well as to the Near and Middle East. We continue to regard the key issue of the Middle East conflict to be the upholding of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including its right to set up a state of its own. We proceed from the principle--and on this issue too we are in full agreement--that all disputes should be settled peacefully, in other words, politically. I am thinking of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The conclusion of a world agreement on the nonuse of force in international relations could create important prerequisites for gradually eliminating flammable issues still existing in the world.

Mr President, honored guests. On the basis of concurring interests, relations between the GDR and Austrian Republic have developed well. I am pleased at this fact as well as at our agreement that we want to further develop cooperation in an atmosphere of mutual trust.

Our meeting, Mr Federal President, will, I am certain, provide new impetus for this. Personal contacts are after all proving to be a good and suitable means of holding an exchange of views on bilateral and international issues.

By concluding further agreements and contracts, we will deepen our cooperation and place them at the same time on a broader basis. The foundations for this are firm. Our relations have promising prospects.

May I express my conviction that the existing opportunities are being fully used, in accordance with both sides' intentions, in the interests of peace and detente in Europe.

Honored guests: I ask you to raise your glasses and drink to the well-being and health of the federal president of the Austrian Republic, whom we all revere, Dr Kirchschlaeger; the well-being and health of the federal chancellor, Dr Kreisky; the flourishing development of relations between the GDR and Austrian Republic; and the well-being of all present here; and peace and happiness of all peoples.

11 Nov Dinner Toast

AU131604 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Toast by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at a dinner given by him on 11 November at the Vienna Pallavicini Palace for Austrian President Kirchschlaeger]

[Text] Highly esteemed Mr Federal President, esteemed guests: It is for me a sincere pleasure to be able to welcome the Austrian representatives present here at the end of my stay in Vienna as my guests in this beautiful hall. Permit me, Mr Federal President, to sincerely thank you for the cordial welcome extended to me and my entourage in your country.

Moreover, I would like to use the opportunity to express once again my deep satisfaction with our talks. They took place in an open, cordial businesslike atmosphere and were marked by an endeavor for mutual understanding.

With our dialogue we are meeting an urgent need of our times. Not only are we making an effective contribution to the further all-round deepening of relations between our states and peoples, but we are also serving the interests of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe. If there are different views on a number of issues, then this is quite natural.

What seems most important to me is that today, when so much is at stake for the peoples, we wholeheartedly agree to do everything for the safeguarding of peace. The fateful war-peace-war cycle in Europe which was broken during the second half of this century, must never be restarted.

I am firmly convinced that our states and peoples with their constructive bilateral cooperation and their international stand will be able also in the future to influence the development in Europe to a not inconsiderable degree. Let us, in this sense, use all existing opportunities to further deepen the cooperation of our states and peoples. The GDR, you may rest assured, will at any time make its contribution to this.

I raise my glass to

--Your well-being and your health, highly esteemed Mr Federal President, as well as the well-being of all present here,

--To the further favorable development of the good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria,

--To a happy and peaceful future of the Republic of Austria and its people,

--To peace and a lasting international detente.

Luncheon Toasts

LD111826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov (ADN)--Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Dr Bruno Kreisky, and Chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, in brief luncheon speeches this morning emphasized the successful tone of their talks. The talks, they said, had been a good basis for consolidating bilateral relations and a useful exchange of views on international problems.

Both men were speaking at a lunch given by Federal Chancellor Kreisky for Erich Honecker in the Congress Hall of the federal chancellor's office in the Ballhausplatz. The meeting, in the presence of Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, offered an opportunity for continuing yesterday's talks in an open-minded atmosphere.

Dr Kreisky proposed a toast. He said: "I can state that our joint work has been carried out very successfully. The relations between our two countries have developed well all around. Great, notable, progress has been made and our economic cooperation deserves special emphasis.

This visit is of great importance for our future cooperation. I know that Mr Honecker is an architect of the steady development of our relations. I wish to thank him for that. The relations between Austria and the GDR are a model of how to implement the policy of peaceful coexistence.

We noted in our conversations that we differ on some questions of world politics. But there is a major agreement on the vital issue that the policy of detente must be continued absolutely for the sake of making peace secure. Your visit has shown that even in difficult situations of world affairs a good climate can be created for negotiations."

Erich Honecker replied: "I fully concur with Federal Chancellor Kreisky that our relations have developed very successfully. I believe we have succeeded in creating between our countries an atmosphere which enables us not only to develop our bilateral relations in difficult international situations but to show that it is possible and necessary in such situations to discuss all international problems of our world and that this is possible and necessary between states with different social systems. We have set an example that one must search for common ground and we have found it. Our conversations have provided a good basis for the continued friendly relations between the Republic of Austria and the GDR, regardless of their different social systems."

Departure Nov 13

LD131534 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Salzburg, 13 Nov (ADN)--Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker ended his 4-day state visit to Austria this afternoon and left Salzburg for home. He and the members of his official delegation were given a cordial send-off at Maxglan Airport by Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and other dignitaries.

In a telegram from on board his special aircraft, the GDR head of state very cordially thanked the Austrian federal president for the hospitality shown to him.

Return From Austria

LD131858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, returned to the GDR late this afternoon from a 4-day visit in the Republic of Austria. Erich Honecker and the official personages accompanying him--Guenter Mittag, Oskar Fischer and Gerhard Beil--were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Premier Willi Stoph, Hermann Axen, Kurt Hager and Erich Mielke and others.

The charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Austria in the GDR, Ernst Sucharipa, was also present.

HONECKER AUSTRIA VISIT SAID CONTRIBUTION TO DETENTE

DW141119 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Manfred Klein Commentary]

[Text] In the course of Erich Honecker's visit to Austria, which has come to an end today, both chiefs of state have repeatedly stressed the usefulness of a dialogue. Erich Honecker mentioned that this dialogue is in compliance with an urgent necessity of our time. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger spoke about a good visit, fitting particularly in our time, adding that maybe it had become necessary due to the tensions in Europe.

Well, a dialogue means a talk between two. The productive and concrete results demonstrate naturally the all-round deepening of relations between our two states and peoples but the results and the character of the talks are deeper, giving the dialogue a greater dimension. They serve the interests of peace, as Erich Honecker said, of detente as well as cooperation in Europe. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger is certain that the mutual confidence expressed in the talks will have consequences not only with regard to bilateral relations, but also with regard to our continent. We have set the example, as the Austrian chief of state put it, that it is quite possible to achieve a common approach to significant problems despite different social-political aims and approaches, as well as to an honest exchange of opinion where a common approach naturally was not possible.

Dear listeners, it is clear that the words of Erich Honecker and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger reflect exactly the spirit, character and concrete material contents of the meaning of peaceful coexistence and the character of detente policy.

This is the same spirit characterizing the current Moscow visit of the Finnish state president, where Leonid Brezhnev and Urho Kekkonen stressed the necessity of strengthening peace and international security, halting the arms race, promoting disarmament and the elimination of the existing hotbeds of crises.

The meetings of leading statesmen representing different social systems are characterized by the will to put Europe in a state where its people can live quietly and in safeguarded peace. In other words: The political dialogue works against the deteriorated climate and its originators. It works for a continuation of detente which has developed so favorably in the seventies. And the dialogues mentioned manifest the strength of the forces which see their responsibility exactly in this field.

Positive incentives in this respect could come about with regard to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. There could be such incentives if the meeting took place on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, if all felt the responsibility to preserve and continue cooperation on an all-European basis. Cheap propaganda and demagogic speeches, however, and the intention of some Western participants to replace the dialogue with a duel, all that would naturally lead to nothing. One can neither win over socialist states for such demagogical duels, nor will they make the detente process proceed just 1 millimeter. On the contrary.

The spirit of the Helsinki document calls much rather for progressive action in the sense that political detente will be complemented by steps toward military detente. In other words: Steps should be discussed and accepted which are supposed to pave the way to the convocation of a conference on detente and disarmament in Europe. A policy aiming for the safeguarding of peace must follow this direction.

The unholy cycle between war, peace and war, said Erich Honecker in Vienna, a cycle that could be broken in Europe in the second part of this century, must never be started again. In our GDR the social and spiritual bases of that cycle have been destroyed forever. The resulting strength of our state and its persistent policy are characteristic of the rank the socialist German state holds in Europe as an important peace factor, as well as of its rank in the political dialogue.

DPA REPORT OF TRAVEL BAN FOR ARTISTS DENIED

LD141128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 14 Nov (ADN)--It has been stated by competent quarters that reports disseminated in recent days about a travel ban to the West for GDR artists, as well as an instruction to GDR enterprises to break contacts with economic circles in the FRG, are only an expression of the FRG's growing nervousness about the further shaping of its relations with the GDR. The CDR has no intention of following a policy of canceling visits to the GDR, as the FRG did after the cancellation of the federal chancellor's visit and the increase in the minimum exchange requirement. Informed circles state that attention was drawn to this fact by the State Council chairman during his talk with Herr Gaus. However, it should be noted that if the interests of the GDR are not observed the German Democratic Republic is quite capable of protecting its interests vis-a-vis the FRG.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN BORDER VIOLATOR NEAR EISENACH

AU132235 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 7 November 1980 a man violated the GDR state border in the Eisenach area. The border violator was detained. He carries no identification documents. According to his own statements he is FRG citizen Manfred Boettcher. He was handed over to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of his identity as well as of the details of the border violation.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DOCUMENT WITH SYRIA SIGNED

LD132050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1916 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN)--The fifth session of the GDR-Syrian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Berlin today. The signed documents provide for the continuation of economic relations at a higher level. The major projects of long-term cooperation include industrial plants for the manufacture of cement, rolling mill products and machine tools. Cooperation further includes port installations, the development of the railways, as well as installations for the agriculture and food industry.

In addition to the final protocol signed today, an agreement was concluded on cooperation between the state planning commissions of the two countries, as well as a protocol on cooperation between the GDR Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics and the Syrian Electricity Ministry.

AXEN ADDRESSES BERLIN OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU131030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Nov 80 p 3

[Speech by Hermann Axen, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at a festive meeting in honor of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Berlin on 7 November]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear friends, communists have a tradition of commemorating great events. With an historical review of the past they evaluate the greatness of the revolutionary innovations in the world and, at the same time, plan the next steps to be taken along the path of social progress.

This applies, more than to all other anniversaries, to the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which is the most important event in the history of mankind. On this day--figuratively speaking--we can clearly feel the heartbeat of the class struggle and the development of the peoples' liberation struggle.

On 7 November 1917 the revolutionary workers, guided by Lenin and the party of Bolsheviks, overthrew the oppression of the capitalists and landowners, and established the first socialist workers and peasants government on this earth. This was the greatest act of liberation in history. The salvos of the "Aurora" and the attack on the Winter Palace opened a new epoch in history, the epoch of a worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism.

The People's Masses Became Masters of History

Along with Red October and as a result of this event, the people's masses were transformed from objects of history into conscious creators and masters of their own living conditions. The world historical change, which was prophesied by Friedrich Engels in his work "Anti-Duehring", came true: From this date on "the objective foreign powers, which up to that time had dominated history...are subjected to the control of men. Only from that moment on will men make their own history in full awareness, only from that moment on will the social causes put into motion by men increasingly and predominantly exert the effect that is expected of them." (Marx/Engels WORKS Volume 20, page 264)

Beginning of a New Historical Era

The reign of freedom, the construction of a free world began with the October Revolution.

We communists, we citizens of the first socialist state on German soil, are happy and consider ourselves fortunate because our GDR firmly and forever belongs to this free world of socialism. On this worldwide holiday, on this holiday of all working people, we are filled with thoughts and feelings of love and gratitude for the legendary October Revolution heroes, for the glorious sons and daughters whose deeds in liberating us gave our people the historical chance of leading the socialist revolution in our GDR toward victory. (applause) In this context, from this festive meeting we address ardent revolutionary greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of Red October to the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, its secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to all Soviet communists and citizens, especially to those who together with us in the GDR, are watching over peace! (strong applause)

The Victorious March of the October Revolution Ideas Is Being Strengthened and Accelerated

Dear comrades, dear friends: Now, at the beginning of the eighties, we are celebrating the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution in the awareness that the victorious march of its world-transforming ideas is increasingly being strengthened and accelerated. Throughout the seventies, world socialism not only successfully resisted the rollback attempts on its Southeast Asian flank; the heroic struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has shown the invincibility and the irrevocable propagation of the ideas inspired by the October Revolution.

The worldwide transition to socialism has already spread over four continents. The teaching of the October Revolution, the power and the example of real socialism have helped and are still helping the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to break the chains of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Entire continents, more than 2 billion people are involved in the great progress toward a new era inspired by Red October. The victory of the people of Zimbabwe has once more confirmed the fact that the peoples of Africa--generously endowed by nature with the rays of a bright sunshine--will soon also be able to enjoy the sunshine of national and social freedom, of which they had so long been deprived.

Latin America, which is particularly heavily oppressed by U.S. monopolist capital and exploited by it, is increasingly becoming a continent of revolution today, as the insurrection of the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and El Salvador demonstrates.

Lenin's Prophesies Have Fully Come True

Considered in this context, the 63d Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary confirms two great forecasts of Lenin particularly: The world wide revolutionary process is irrevocably advancing and cannot be stopped, and it is advancing at a great pace. After the victory of socialism in one single country--the USSR--the revolutionary process spread over several countries and socialism now rules in the worldwide socialist system; it is now advancing on four continents.

There is something more: The transition to socialism carried out by an ever increasing number of peoples and countries involves an increasing variety of methods and forms in the new society. Nevertheless, the essence and the basic character of these methods and forms are subjected everywhere to the generally valid laws of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The World Was Changed Within Six Decades

Sixty-three years are truly a short period considered from the viewpoint of history. The transition of mankind from slavery to feudalism lasted almost 1,000 years. More than 300 years were necessary for capitalism to develop on a worldwide scale. Despite the tremendous development of productive forces, the most important productive force--the people's masses, the creators of history--always suffered under the heavy burden of exploitation, oppression and war. Let us ask ourselves, comrades, what has happened in the 63 years that have elapsed since the October Revolution, what has changed in the interest of the working people and to the benefit of the peoples within this period, as compared with the past?

Today nearly one-third of mankind is already free of capitalist exploitation. The age of socialism has begun for more than 1 billion people.

In the world of socialism the basic freedoms and human rights are being implemented.

The people's revolution in Iran as well as in Afghanistan has broken the Middle East pillar of the U.S. global strategy. The foundations of capitalism are being shaken by a universal crisis, involving all sectors of social life in the capitalist world. Imperialism has once and for all lost its world domination. The influence of socialism over world politics is becoming increasingly determining.

Thanks to the power of socialism, the fatal cycle which used to prevail in the first half of the 20th century--war, peace, war--could be interrupted. Despite the dangerous policy "on the brink of military conflict" repeatedly conducted by imperialism a third world war could be prevented throughout 35 years.

Lenin's decree of peace is becoming reality. The achievements as well as the force of attraction of real socialism are forcing the monopolist bourgeoisie, to a certain extent, to make economic, social and political compromises. Thus, the influence of socialism is facilitating the struggle of the workers and trade union movements in capitalist countries in trying to defend and improve the living conditions and rights of the working people. In the struggle against imperialism--the common enemy--the three main revolutionary currents of our epoch are drawing more and more closely together.

Within these last 63 years the ideas of the October Revolution, of Marxism-Leninism, have become one of the most influential intellectual forces and political ideologies of our time. Socialism is proving to be the humanism of our epoch.

Lenin's Peace Decree Is Becoming Reality

Comrades: Let us remain sober and realistic, despite the necessary and optimistic evaluation of the historical progress achieved since the October Revolution. Imperialism is about to face its inevitable decline. It is the last, but also the most powerful system of exploitation in history. Thanks to the maximum profits squeezed from the workers class and from the people, imperialism is still in possession of considerable economic resources and scientific-technical potential. It also owns tremendous means for the ideological-political manipulation of people, and last but not least, it owns means of mass destruction.

A Policy of Confrontation Is Fanning Tensions

Influential groups of monopolist capital, of the military-industrial complex of the United States and other NATO member countries, have been trying recently to use these means of power to a greater extent in the struggle for obtaining maximum profits and for the purpose of resuming their domination of the world scene.

Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, in his speech to the Gera Bezirk party aktiv, stated as follows in this connection: "The reasons for the deterioration of the world situation are obvious: Certain imperialist circles, the United States above all, prefer the trend of confrontation to the trend of detente. They are trying to achieve military superiority over the socialist community."

The aggressive forces of big capitalism do not like the present world development as a whole. They are trying to stop the objective historical changes inaugurated by the October Revolution to the advantage of socialism and peace, changes which have been accelerated in recent years. If possible, the aggressive forces of capitalism would even like to turn back this historical development. These forces do not want, through efffective steps in military detente, to have political detente become irrevocable. The circles of worldwide reaction and militarism do not desire a lasting peace, as the socialist states are trying to achieve. They are afraid that socialism might, in a period of prolonged peace, be able to considerably consolidate its superiority in important sectors of the struggle and competition between the two systems.

The strategy of socialism is aimed at man's well-being and happiness. The strategy of imperialism--as its advocates are loudly proclaiming--is aimed at variations of nuclear war; this is to say it is aimed at the destruction of mankind. Two opposed social systems--two opposed trends in world politics. Only one, however, the socialist one, is acceptable to mankind.

Presently the enemies of peace and progress are greatly relying on the policy of confrontation. Characteristic of that are the arms race, the long term NATO program, the Brussels missile decisions of December 1979, as well as the so-called new nuclear strategy of the United States, the policy of boycott, the establishment of intervention troops and the creation of new military bases in the Persian Gulf, in the Horn of Africa, in the Indian Ocean and in the Caribbean.

However, there are certain limits to the ambitions of the warmongers. The international balance of forces is not the same as when the temporary monopoly and the temporary superiority in nuclear weapons used to inspire those gentlemen Truman, Churchill and Adenauer to cold war and to the assumption that they were able to "rollback" socialism.

As the decisions of the May session of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" military exercise demonstrated, the socialist states, joined together under the banner of the Great October Revolution, will not tolerate having the imperialist adventurers shift the balance of forces to their own advantage. The socialist brother countries will keep their powder dry, as the saying goes, in facing the dangerous confrontation policy of the class enemy, so as to safeguard the reliable defense of socialism and peace.

In the spirit of the October Revolution, the socialist community is implementing its mission of peace, which is characteristic of its nature. The socialist community is implementing this mission with perseverance and widespread initiatives. The declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the disarmament memorandum submitted by the USSR at the 35th UN General Assembly session--these are effective proposals for political and military detente, proposals which are acceptable to all states and peoples. It is above all up to the peoples in the capitalist countries to persuade their parliaments and governments to engage in businesslike negotiations concerning one or the other constructive measures, aimed at safeguarding peace.

This applies above all to the FRG Government--despite all timely and insistent warnings by the GDR--is acting as the herald of the Brussels NATO missile decision, which has supported the boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and which has abused the parliamentary elections for the purpose of persistent interference into the domestic affairs of the GDR.

There Is No Open "German Question"

In his Gera speech, Comrade Erich Honecker explained the foreign policy of the GDR toward the FRG, which is consistently based on the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence. In this context the ruling circles in the FRG were admonished with strong emphasis to remember their great agreement to fully recognize and apply the principle, based on international law, about sovereign equality between the GDR and the FRG, which, as is well-known, is part of the basis of the basic treaty.

Great noise is raised in this connection in the FRG today, above all as regards the most natural commitment to recognize GDR citizenship.

There is no state without citizens, nowhere in the world does such a thing exist. Over 100 states on this earth, including numerous NATO powers, have recognized GDR citizenship. Only people in the FRG insist upon the nonrecognition of such citizenship and on the so-called "German question." They actually mean the revanchist annexation goals against the GDR that should be "kept open." Nothing is open any more, as a matter of fact.

The introductory passage of the basic treaty speaks of the fact that this treaty is being concluded "on the basis of existing historical facts." Historical facts mean nothing other than the existence of a socialist GDR, where the socialist German nation is developing, and the existence of an imperialist FRG, where the capitalist German nation with its antagonism and shortcomings continues to exist.

Counterrevolution and Revanchism Without a Chance

Those who, 35 years after the most bloody of all wars, are threatening peace and security in Europe with their revanchist demands for the borders of 1937, we advise to keep well in mind Erich Honecker's words that insurmountable borders have been set up to the counter-revolution west of the Elbe and Werra Rivers. (strong applause)

Crocodile tears are now being shed on the Rhine on account of the measures enacted by the GDR Council of Ministers concerning the minimum exchange quotas for visitors from nonsocialist countries. These tears are not being shed for the plain people in the FRG or in West Berlin, but because of the blow that we have dealt to speculation with our good currency, which is contrary to international law and is being deliberately encouraged by the FRG and West Berlin authorities. The protection of our currency is the legitimate sovereign concern of the GDR. The defense of our mark against the artifically manipulated bogus exchange rates of West German and West Berlin banks and financial institutions serves the purpose of defending our worker-peasant power, the cause of peace and detente, and the observance of the treaties and agreements between the GDR and the FRG. Regardless how angry people in Bonn may get, we will also in the future not inquire abroad as to measures we regard as appropriate for the protection of our currency.

It would be very welcome in the interest of security and cooperation in Europe if the FRG would take a businesslike stand on the Gera proposals of our general secretary. As far as we are concerned, the GDR is and remains ready also in future to make an active contribution to safeguarding peace, to arms limitation and to disarmament. Undoubtedly, the struggle for a sanitization of the international situation will become difficult and protracted as a result of the confrontation policy of imperialism. Success in this struggle substantially depends on the further growth and collaboration among the three revolutionary mainstreams of our time, first and foremost on the comprehensive strengthening of socialism.

Forward to the 26th CPSU Congress, to the 10th SED Congress

Men and women comrades, dear friends, the Soviet peoples' pioneering deeds in building the material-technical base of communism are proof of the strengthening of socialism. Lenin's country is now preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. It will draw up the great balance sheet of socialist progress achieved in the Soviet country on the paths of the 25th congress, and will chart the tremendous horizons of further communist building in the eighties.

As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev explained at the CPSU Central Committee October plenum, the economic and defense potential of the USSR will be expanded to a considerable extent in the current 5-year period. Thus under the 10th 5-Year Plan, R329 billion more than under the Ninth 5-Year Plan will be made available for enhancing the people's living standard. Social consumption funds at the same time will increase by R134 billion. In 1980 10 million Soviet citizens will receive new apartments. These few figures alone illustrate that the CPSU continues consistently and successfully on the course of the main task, the planned enhancement of national prosperity, adopted by the 24th and 25th party congresses.

Once more the basic superiority of socialism over capitalism becomes evident here, a captalism where there is such a wide gap between economic and social policy, and where scientific-technical progress turns into a curse for the working people.

The 26th CPSU Congress will map the forthcoming stretch of the advance of the USSR peoples to the heights of the communist society. As can be seen from Comrade Brezhnev's statements about the basic improvement and perfection of economic strategy, this social advancement will require enormous new efforts, pioneering deeds, labor heroism and work discipline. The USSR communists will know how to cope with these higher targets and requirements, just as victoriously as they have proved in the past 63 years, often under the most difficult conditions.

The people should not forget, however, that each step forward of the Soviet people into historically new territories is inevitably also combined with new, tremendous achievements of the USSR in defending peace and in comprehensive assistance to peoples who have embarked upon the road to national independence and social progress.

Today, it appears particularly appropriate to stress the historical truth: In all 63 years of Soviet power, Lenin's party and people--loyal to the ideas of the October Revlution--have honorably fulfilled their world historic mission as pioneers of the liberation of mankind. (prolonged applause)

The Soviet people have accomplished and still are accomplishing the greatest achievements and are making the greatest sacrifices for the cause of progress and peace. How good it is for the people that today the most progressive power is also the strongest one! But how good it also is for the people of the socialist GDR that they are unswervingly allied in friendship with the pioneer of mankind's progress!

Our party and state are implementing the immortal legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Ernst Thaelmann, for whom the militant alliance with the party and country of Lenin has always been the decisive criterion of proletarian internationalism.

He who visualizes that more than 31 years of the socialist worker-peasant state in the GDR are linked with 63 years of Soviet power, is able to fathom the historic farsightedness and historic merits of the German Communist Party and of our SED which have always made the world historic turn of the October Revolution and of the victory of socialism in the USSR the basis of internationalist proletarian class policy. With the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975, we are continuing this proven line in developed socialism, and are opening up to the workers class and GDR people the further prospects of the communist future.

Today our GDR is marching toward the 10th SED Congress as a stable and dynamically developing state.

Secure Bulwark in Europe's Heart

Located at the junction between the two opposite world systems, on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the socialist worker-peasant state daily proves again to be a dependable bulwark of socialism and peace in Europe's heart.

The socialist revolution has advanced well in our GDR because our party has heeded the decisive tenet of the October Revolution in its activities: "The basic problem of every revolution is the question of power," Lenin stated in his famous book "State and Revolution" which he wrote, hidden from the henchmen of Kerenskiy, in the Finnish village of Razliv, for the theoretical and political preparations of the Great October Socialist Revolution on its eve.

Our party has known how to successfully apply the teachings of Marx and Lenin about the need for the dictatorship of the proletariat by establishing the worker-peasant power in the GDR. All successes of the past 31 years are primarily connected with the fact that at each stage of our revolution we have implemented the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist party as the vanguard of the workers class and working people, as well as the role of the socialist state power in building the socialist society.

We have repelled and are still resolutely repelling all attacks by the class enemy against the worker-peasant power. We are constantly enhancing its political-ideological, educational and cultural function. Summing up our experiences, our socialist state is described in the SED program adopted at the Ninth Party Congress as a form of the dictatorship of the proletariat that represents the interests of the entire GDR people, and whose development chiefly proceeds toward the further development and perfection of socialist democracy. Many events bear out the absolute validity and high topicality of this basic tenet of Marxist-Leninist doctrime, to which our party will always pay due attention.

Practice has fully confirmed the correctness of the domestic and foreign policy mapped out by the Ninth SED Congress for further fashioning the developed socialist society in our republic.

The working people of our republic see for themselves in practical life the correctness and effectiveness of the policy aimed at the people's well-being. Continually, our citizens see reaffirmed in a most varied manner that the party's words and deeds are in agreement.

The party told the people openly and in a timely manner what high demands result from the exacerbation of the international situation for safeguarding the defense power of the GDR and from the increasingly complicated external economic conditions for securing the achieved material and cultural standard of living of the people, and for its gradual development.

Comrade Honecker justified these high requirements at the 11th Central Committee session. It is important, with very small increases in raw and other materials, to achieve a stable, dynamic economic growth rate; that is, a more rapid increase in the economic performance. This is the basis for the planned implementation of the main task in its entirety, and of economic and social policy, for the comprehensive strengthening of our worker-peasant state.

The accelerated introduction and mastery of scientific-technical progress, the accomplishment of high national economic effectiveness, with minimum expenditure, is the key to solving this comprehensive task. This agrees with Lenin's teachings about the role of labor productivity, which he termed as something "which is ultimately most important, decisive for the victory of the new social system." (Lenin WORKS volume 29, p 416)

Better and Stronger Position Than Ever

The 1980 plan year, which has already been based on these tense national economic proportions, in practice confirms the party's Marxist-Leninist foresight and its confidence in the creative vigor of the people's masses. In the past 10 months of this plan year, the demanding indexes for industrial and agricultural production were complied with, with a very small increase in raw and other materials.

These results prove that the socialist competition in honor of the 10th congress has developed into the greatest competition in the history of our republic so far, both in terms of its standard and the working peoples' participation.

The fact that most combines and enterprises are fulfilling the pledges undertaken for two daily production quotas, in excess of the plan, without substantially higher expenses of materials, is an outstanding expression of the growth of socialist awareness, of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. (strong applause) The GDR citizens see for themselves that our socialist cause is just. Our country is forging ahead. Good work is worth it!

Comrades, the 10th SED Congress will define the next historic stretch in fashioning the developed socialist society. The realization of the lofty communist ideals that began with Great October is and remains the aim of our further socialist advancement. This stretch of the road is being theoretically illuminated by our party's Marxist-Leninist program which creatively and consistently applies the October revolution teachings to our specific situation, to our existing combat conditions.

The international class struggle is exacerbating. It will not become any easier, but when we deliberate on its course and prospects at the 10th party congress, we will have much better and stronger positions than ever.

We are confirmed in this by 63 years of the Great October!

We are confirmed in this by 31 years of the GDR!

We are confirmed in this by the invincible doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin!

Long live the firm combat alliance between our SED and the CPSU!

Long live the eternal friendship and inviolable alliance between the GDR and the USSR!

The best for the 10th party congress!

Everything for the people's well-being! (long, protracted, strong applause)

TISCH ADDRESSES MAGDEBURG CONFERENCE OF OUTSTANDING WORKERS

LD132106 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive, today reaffirmed the objective of pursuing the successful policy of the main task in the 1980's.

Addressing a conference of outstanding workers in Magdeburg he said that everyone needed to display a maximum of initiative, creativeness and responsibility. Only those who fully grasp the overall ideological essence of the questions of our time will adopt correct positions on this subject. This was the very sphere in which everyday discussions in workplaces had to prove their worth, Harry Tisch said. He added that a growing performance readiness could be noted on the tasks of the 1980's because it had been found that good work benefited everyone.

Harry Tisch said that all teams should follow the example of the Seizz plant and endeavor to exceed the 1981 plan by one-day's production by the 10th SED Congress.

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR SEEKS TO REDUCE MATERIAL, TIME INPUT

DW131311 [Editorial Report] The East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1900 GMT on 10 November devotes its regularly scheduled feature "Answers" exclusively to problems in GDR housing construction. The officials answering pertinent questions of journalists are Lothar Lindner, member of the Presidium of the FDGB Central Executive Board and chairman of the Central Executive Board of the Construction and Woodworkers Union; Peter Schulze, prefabricated parts assembly line manager in the Nord department of the Cottbus housing construction combine; Prof Heinz Krause, responsible for science and technology in complex housing construction in the Ministry of Construction, and Manfred Boettcher, member of the FDGB Central Executive Board and construction manager in Plant No. 1 of the Rostock housing construction combine.

Asked to strike a balance of what has been achieved Lothar Lindner announced that by the end of October "the collectives in housing construction turned over 765,000 apartments to the people." This is tantamount to an overfulfillment of the 5-year plan. Referring to the decision of the eighth party congress to newly build and/or modernize between 2.8 and 3 million apartments by 1990, Lindner says that 1,480,000 apartments have been turned over to the people by now which is "169,000 apartments more than scheduled, or a whole annual output in housing construction," so all told, the housing construction program thus has been fulfilled 50 percent.

As for the "collectives" deserving most of the credit for these achievements, one of the officials mentions the light-metal constructions combine, the combine for technical building equipment, the construction and assembly combine of Erfurt, the Karsdorf cement works, and the Cottbus and Magdeburg housing construction combines which by now have a plan lead of 2.5 days or 88 apartments.

In connection with the comparison of notes that has been general practice between construction enterprises, a speaker draws attention to the moral effect of this comparison, saying that "while we still needed 505 hours in worktime input per unit of the type-70 housing construction series on the average, the worktime input now is 305 hours." The same applies to the difference between prefabricated parts assembly lines where the gap amounted to as much as about 100 hours and now has been reduced to 55 hours. These differences in "level" are attributable to divergencies in "technical level."

The two construction workers in the roundtable, Schulze and Boettcher, make a special point of noting that quality is the supreme requirement in housing construction as slovenly work by one collective aggravates the job of another. One of them says for his own housing construction combine that they have set up a "quality collective" which watches over the proper job, for instance, the painter checks on the mason, seeing how much he has to grind before he can paint or apply the wallpaper," subsequently issuing marks on the quality level. But as far as these two construction workers are concerned, they declare in answer to a corresponding question, they do have a "clear conscience" whenever they look at a housing unit they have built.

Professor Krause explains that the reduction of construction input is not a simple "austerity campaign but a great demand on all people involved in housing construction, above all, I might say, on the sector of science and technology. We advocate the view that more than two-thirds of the effects of austerity must come from science and technology." Krause refers to past experience and mentions "rationalized founding solutions, perfection of the ceiling designs, ranging from new computation methods up to the improved exploitation of the highly tempered steel which the metallurgical sector supplies, and I am thinking of such scientific-technical measures in the future which will further rationalize the entire assembly and building complex, and of improving the quality in the entire joint picture by means of perfected fitting and joining techniques."

In conclusion a participant in the discussion states that most prefabricated parts assembly lines in housing construction are working on the basis of "project and brigade contracts" and that "85 percent of the apartments are being built by brigade assembly lines." New methods applied in the housing construction sector which turned out to be successful are the liquid-flooring application method and container transport. Now, the speaker adds, the construction sector is facing the great task of "making headway" with regard to "energy-saving construction" and the reduction in transport expenditure.

GDR'S SCHUERER DEPARTS AFTER TALKS WITH PLANNING GROUPS

LD132054 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov (MTI)--Gerhard Schuerer, deputy head of Government of the German Democratic Republic, president of the State Planning Committee and alternate member of the Political Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, who held talks in Budapest on topical issues of cooperation between the planning organizations of the two countries, left Hungary on Wednesday.

KAPLAR SIGNS GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT IN VIENTIANE

LD132244 Budapest MTI in English 1923 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] [Place name indistinct], 13 Nov (MTI)--As the result of talks held between November 8 and 13, Jozsef Kaplar, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister, and Nouxay Sithixay, Laotian deputy industrial and trade minister, signed the Hungarian-Laotian goods exchange and payments agreement for 1981-1985 in Vientiane.

The Hungarian delegation was received by Nouhak Phoumsavan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Political Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Laos, and by Ma Khaikhamphithoun, president of the state planning committee, and by Vanthong Lin Somphon, minister of industry and trade.

The Hungarian delegation left Laos.

TALKS ON COOPERATION WITH INDIA CONTINUE IN NEW DELHI

LD132236 Budapest MTI in English 1918 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov (MTI)--The Hungarian-Indian economic, scientific and technical cooperation joint commission continued its work on Thursday in New Delhi. So far the sides have reviewed the situation of economic and trade relations. They stated that these are developing favourably, but are still not in proportion with the possibilities.

Besides the traditional cooperation in alumina and aluminium industry, incandescent lamp production, and telecommunication installations, the following fields were mentioned where cooperation can be developed from the Hungarian side: energy production, development of public traffic, Hungarian participation in the modernization of Indian agriculture and cooperation on third markets.

From the Indian side, besides increasing the export of cosmetic products, leather and textile goods, entertainment electronic articles from among the consumers' articles already well known on the Hungarian market; deliveries of industrial raw materials, steel, chrome, manganese ore, as well as other products of developing Indian industry, for example bicycles and vehicle spare parts, heating and air-compressors, can also be increased. From among the fields of cooperation on third markets, energy production, luminous source production and pharmaceutical industry were mentioned.

FINNISH OFFICIALS ENTERTAIN APRO, PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD141048 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov (MTI)--The Hungarian parliamentary delegation, currently on an official visit to Finland under the leadership of Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, was the guest of Helsinki City on Thursday. In the morning the delegation went sightseeing, then was the guest of a lunch hosted by Raimo Ilaskivi, chief mayor of Helsinki.

The lunch was attended by Johannes Virolainen, president of the Finnish parliament, Veikko Helle, first vice president of parliament, as well as the leaders of Helsinki [word indistinct].

In the evening Tivadar Matusek, Hungarian ambassador to Finland, gave a reception in honour of the parliamentary delegation. The reception was attended by Johannes Virolainen, Veikko Helle, several members of government, leading personalities of the political parties and social organizations.

The delegation will visit the city of Oulu on Friday and Saturday, and Kuopio on Sunday.

LAZAR, PUJA SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO FRG COUNTERPARTS

LD092300 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Nov (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has sent a message to Helmut Schmidt congratulating him on his reelection as chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has sent a similar congratulatory message to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

LOSONCZI CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION AS PRESIDENT

LD092042 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 9 Nov (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, has addressed a message to Ronald Reagan congratulating him on his election as president of the United States of America.

KADAR, LOSONCZI CABLE GREETINGS TO ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

LD120932 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 11 Nov (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA Labour Party and the People's Republic of Angola, on occasion of the country's national day, the 5th anniversary of the declaration of independence.

MTI REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON KADAR-HUSAK TALKS IN BRATISLAVA

LD131106 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 12 Nov 80

["Joint Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, paid a friendly, business visit to Czechoslovakia on November 12, 1980, at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

At the talks held in Bratislava the leaders of the two fraternal parties and countries mutually informed each other on the implementation of the resolutions brought at the 12th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the 15th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as well as on those actual tasks that the peoples of the two countries are working to solve in the present stage of building advanced socialist society. Gustav Husak informed Janos Kadar on the preparations for the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak discussed the main tendencies and most important tasks of further developing the cooperation of the two parties and countries. They stated with satisfaction that the items set down in the documents accepted in 1977 during the official, friendly visit of the party and government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Hungarian People's Republic are successfully realized by both sides, and contribute to the many-sided development of cooperation based on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The identity of views between the HSWP and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, their common socialist interests and targets, their indissoluble friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are of a decisive significance from the point of view of further strengthening and deepening Hungarian-Czechoslovak cooperation, fraternal relations, friendship.

They stated with satisfaction that the economic, cultural and technical-scientific cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is developing successfully. Production cooperation and specialization is further deepening; mutual exchange of goods increases. On the basis of the five-year plan coordinations for the years 1981-85, the sides emphasized the importance of constantly developing economic relations. Furthermore the pressing necessity of realizing the CEMA countries' common programmes, [word indistinct] many-sided cooperation.

The leaders of the two parties exchanged views on the actual questions of the world political situation as well as the international communist and labour movement. They emphasized the decisive significance of their unity, [word indistinct] and common stand of the countries of the socialist community in the fight for socialism, strengthening peace, detente and disarmament. They strengthened that their parties and countries continue to contribute to the common fight of the states of the socialist community--a very progressive force, carried on against the aggressive policy of imperialism endeavouring at the revival of cold war.

At the Madrid conference as well, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will take a stand in the spirit of the aims set down at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty last May, as well as the latest session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the [words indistinct] member states, in the interest of promoting the further continuation of the detente process, strengthening European peace and security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation of coutries of various social systems. Accordingly, they highly evaluate the principled peace policy of the Soviet Union and the proposals of its government for strengthening European security, for promoting disarmament.

Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak emphasized that the two fraternal parties and countries have solidarity with the Polish communist [words indistinct] and the endeavours of the Polish United Workers' Party aimed at the Polish working class, Polish people finding a socialist solution--driving lack [as received] the activity of antisocialism forces and the intervention efforts of internatinal imperialism--to the country's present political and economic problems of the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party.

They strengthened that the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic support the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. They emphasized the necessity of settling the conflicts endangering world peace, international security, with political means, in harmony with the interests of the concerned people.

They assured of their support of the activity of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government exerted in the interest of the country's independent, democratic development; the international political initiatives of the country made in the interest of strengthening the country's peace and security.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will continue to do everything for the development of cooperation between the countries of the socialist community, for strengthening the unity of the international communist and labour movements, the joint stand of the progressive anti-imperialist forces in the fight for social progress and world peace.

The business meeting between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak was held in the spirit of mutual understanding, in a comradely, friendly, cordial atmosphere. The meeting strengthened the complete identity of views of the two parties and countries in all questions discussed, and contributed to further deepening expansive cooperation.

MTI REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON BULGARIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD131850 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 13 Nov 80

["Mladenov's Visit--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 12 Nov (MTI)--Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary between November 10 and 12 at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, Hungarian foreign minister.

The foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and also by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The meetings were held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

The foreign ministers held talks on further developing the relations of the two friendly countries, and on actual international questions.

They stated with satisfaction that the traditional fraternal relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic develop and strengthen continuously, in harmony with the Hungarian-Bulgarian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance agreement, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Speaking of actual international questions the foreign ministers emphasized that the Hungarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic will continue to exert active international activity, in the framework of which their main effort is to further strengthen their cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA.

They strengthened the firm resolution of both states to take a determined stand for the strengthening of peace, international security, the preservation and development of the detente process, in the spirit of the standpoints of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

The talks between the two foreign ministers were held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, and reflected complete identity of views in every question discussed.

Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, invited Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, for an official, friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

KADAR CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MSZMP SESSION 13 NOVEMBER

LD132120 Budapest MTI in English 1917 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on November 13, 1980, under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee discussed and accepted the reports on the guiding principles of the 6th Five-Year National Economic (1981-85), and the working order and method of the Central Committee.

A communique will [word indistinct] the session.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a Portuguese Communist Party delegation led by Osvaldo Castro, member of the Central Committee, paid a visit to our country 27 October-1 November. The Portuguese guests were received by Mihaly Korom, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The delegation, which studied aspects of the local councils' organizational and methodological work, had talks with Sandor Racz, member and head of a department of the Central Committee. The delegation visited the council affairs bureau of the Council of Ministers, the National Sports and Physical Culture Office and Gyor-Sopron County, where it met with Bela Hary, first secretary of the county party committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 80 p 4 AU]

SWEDISH MINISTER'S VISIT--Nils G. Asling, Swedish minister of industry, and the representatives of several large Swedish industrial enterprises in his entourage departed from Budapest on Wednesday. He discussed possibilities of developing indistrial cooperation between the two countries with his host Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, and had talks with Pal Simon and Peter Veress, ministers of heavy industry and foreign trade respectively, as well. The delegation visited two industrial enterprises and had talks with heads of Hungarian industrial and foreign trade enterprises about cooperation between Hungarian and Swedish enterprises in providing complete sanitary installations and educational and water management for third markets. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Nov 80 p 3 AU]

SED ACTIVISTS' DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a party worker delegation led by Rudi Guetter, head of a subsection of the SED Central Committee's transportation and telecommunications department, from 27-31 October studied aspects of the party direction and organizational system of transportation in our country. The delegation was received by Antal Kovacs, member and head of the industrial, agricultural and transportation department of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Nov 80 p 3 AU]

OIL REFINERY COMMISSIONING--The Tisza crude oil refinery, which was built at the cost of approximately 7.5 billion forints and has the capacity to process 3 million tons of crude oil annually, was inaugurated in Leninvaros yesterday. The new large-scale enterprise was commissioned by Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry. In his speech at the ceremony, the minister stressed, among other things, that the plant now commissioned is the result of socialist industrial development based on international cooperation and the Hungarian-Soviet olefin agreement. [Excerpt] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY RULING, AFTERMATH

AU131617 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Commentary signed "(Z.L.)": "Unequivocally and Responsibly"]

[Text] The ruling of the Supreme Court put an end to disputes over the registration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity. Those disputes were accompanied by a great deal of passion, tension and, let us be frank, misunderstanding. From the very beginning we took the position that in view of the complicated and unprecedented nature of the entire case, the last word should be uttered by the Supreme Court which, in keeping with our state's constitutional principles, fulfills its duties in a legal and independent manner. We stated that view in the commentary we published on 5 November under such a headline.

The Supreme Court took a stand in keeping with the letter of the law, society's feelings and overriding social reasons. The most important feature of the court's stand, as defined in the verdict, is the fact that the two viewpoints presented during the proceedings in the lower court produced agreement on the ideological-political definition of the new trade union's character which is to represent the working people's interests in the socialist state, interests that are linked to socialism, to the party's leading role and its domestic and foreign policy.

After all, the form and place of the ideological declaration that is so crucial for the further fate of the renewal of our country's sociopolitical life were not the most important thing. The voivodship court took the view that that declaration should be written into the statutes, but the NSZZ Solidarity, aware of the need of such a declaration, proposed a compromise solution which was accepted by the Supreme Court. As a result, and on the motion of the NSZZ Solidarity, the ideopolitical declaration defining its intentions and aspirations was included in the annex to the statutes constituting their integral part.

By stating in the court that item one of the statutes had been included in the annex, which contains the basic contents of the Gdansk agreement, the NSZZ Solidarity defined by itself, unequivocally, the platform of its activity and its ideological image. The party, which defined its stand on the new trade unions at the sixth PZPR plenum, through Comrade Stanislaw Kania's speech in Nowa Huta and through Comrade Tadeusz Grabski's article published by TRYBUNA LUDU on 10 November, expected such unambiguity and so did large sections of the people.

That has created a platform for partnerlike cooperation in renewing the country's life, for shared responsibility for Poland and its future and for rapid normalization of the situation on the basis of unshakable political and constitutional principles.

Observance of those principles is the joint duty of the signatories of the great social contract and of the authorities, the people and every role. It is a duty in daily partnerlike cooperation, the opportunities for which are coming with increasing force to the fore now, when commonsense, understanding and good will have won.

Commonsense has won. Let us hope that it will be with us in times to come. The final registration of the NSZZ Solidarity has ended the basic dispute but it will not end--it cannot end--the differences in views on many more detailed matters. As I see it, no one expects and needs an idyll. After all, the disputes between the trade unions and the administration and the differences of their views aim and will always aim at progress and represent the essence of socialist democracy. What is important is to ensure that those disputes and differences help renew our social and economic life and serve the common interests of our state and people.

As can be seen also from the statement made yesterday, the NSZZ Solidarity wants to be instrumental in shaping the state-workers class relations. Also the people's power is interested in such participation of the new trade union movement, including the NSZZ Solidarity, in solving Poland's problems. [paragraph continues]

One can therefore expect that this community of interests will begin producing much closer, businesslike and routine cooperation in solving the most important issues of the state and the people now that an important obstacle standing in the way of normalizing relations has been removed. It will be cooperation that should lead to rapidly stabilizing life in Poland and to focusing all citizens' attention on problems calling for deep reflection and appropriate solutions.

CZESTOCHOWA GOVERNOR THREATENS FORCE AGAINST STRIKERS

LD141003 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Nigel Wade Warsaw dispatch: "Polish Governor's Threat of Force To Combat Strike"]

[Excerpt] The governor of a Polish industrial province declared a state of emergency and said he was ready to use force against local workers if they had joined a nation-wide strike planned for Wednesday.

The Independent Trade Union Solidarity said yesterday that his action defied the essential clauses of the Gdansk agreement, which confirmed the right to strike.

Union sources quoted a telegram from the Czestochowa branch of Solidarity to union headquarters in Gdansk which said that on Monday the local governor issued tough instructions to factory managers on how to put down any stoppage.

Sources said his instructions were enforced despite the fact that the strike threat was lifted following Monday's Supreme Court decision to uphold the independence of Solidarity from communist party control.

Local union leaders were forbidden to put forward any demands addressed to the state or the factory authorities. They were forbidden access to factory loudspeaker systems and typewriters used by the trade unions were confiscated.

'Anti-State Act'

They were told the governor viewed Solidarity's call for a national strike as "a politically hostile and anti-state act." A representative of Solidarity's national committee was travelling to Czestochowa yesterday to sort the matter out.

The earlier telegram said the governor had all Solidarity posters torn down and senior managers in the steelmaking province demanded that middle-level managers sign oaths of loyalty to the government and communist party.

The telegram said: "The use of force was threatened in case a strike were to start as well as other repressive measures against the strikers and anyone who stood firm with them."

Workers were told they would be instantly dimisssed if they went on strike. The telegram added that the governor declined approaches from the union for an emergency meeting.

REPORT ON HEALTH, EDUCATION WORKERS' PROTEST ACTIVITIES

LD131514 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] [No dateline given] An agreement on wages has been initialed as a result of talks between the Coordinating Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union (NSZZ) Solidarity, Communications' Workers Union, and the ministerial commission. This opened the way for talks on other issues.

The sit-in strike by representatives of the health service and education workers at the Gdansk Voivodship office continues. The action in support of demands of health service and education workers is spreading but those taking part in the sit-in have launched an appeal to workforces asking them not to go on strike.

A five-person delegation of education workers left for Warsaw in order to acquaint the Sejm Education Committee with the demands of the NSZZ Solidarity. The demands concern not only wages but also other education issues in general. The main proposal demands that the share of education in the distribution of national income be doubled.

Teachers, Sejm Committee Talks

LD140336 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (PAP)--Representative of the members of Solidarnosc National Coordination Commission for Education met the Presidium of the Sejm Committee for Education here today to call on the teachers' representation in the Sejm to fulfil the Solidarnosc postulates calculated to promptly boost the share of education in the division of national income and reduce the burden of teachers' work.

The Sejm committee Presidium briefed the delegation on some of its current works meant to improve the state of edcuation and assured them that appropriate actions aimed to increase the outlays on education will be taken in the course of Sejm work on draft socio-economic plan and state budget for 1981.

The meeting was organized on the strike committee's motion and the appeal to the Sejm committee was meant to avert a threatened social conflict in education.

Szczecin Health Workers' Protest

LD131754 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] In Szczecin Voivodship the protest campaign of health service workers, members of Solidarity, continues. Hospital and outpatient surgery staff members are wearing white and red armbands while at work.

Some 1,600 students of the Pomorze medical academy continue their sit-in strike in the Trans Club for the fourth day. The sit-in strike is a sympathy strike. The students have received expressions of support from the inhabitants of Szczecin. Nearly Z 100,000 has been collected in the money box outside the academy. The money is to be used to purchase medical equipment for a Szczecin hospital.

Teachers are conducting a protest campaign against the refusal to consider their demands. Some of them work while wearing white and red armbands. They demand that the education budget should be increased by 50 percent and that the average wage of teachers should be raised to the national average.

The strike alert also continues in the sugar refineries of Szczecin Voivodship. The Solidarity workers' committees have transformed themselves into strike committees. The staff work with white and red armbands on their sleeves. In all plants the sugar campaign is in full swing. So far more than 200,000 tons of sugar beet have been processed.

TEACHERS UNION PLENARY MEETING VIEWS DEMANDS, IMPLEMENTATION

LD132138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the central board of the Polish Teachers Union, workers of higher schools, and scientific centers was held in Warsaw. The main trends in union activity for the immediate future were discussed. Attention was drawn to the need for speeding up and agreeing with proper organs on exact time-limits for demands which have been prepared by union organizations in recent months, and whose implementation was recommended by the 8th conference of the scientific section of the Polish Teachers Union, and by the 13th national congress of delegates of the union.

The plenum was attended by the minister of science, higher schools and technology, Janusz Gorski who spoke about the current work of the ministry connected with reinstating self-management at higher schools, and about implementing demands put forward by workforces. The minister also replied to numerous questions. Internal organizational problems of the union were also discussed at the meeting.

METALWORKERS, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION BEGIN LUBLIN TALKS

LD132000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A national meeting of representatives of factory committees of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity from key enterprises of the metallurgical industry began at noon today at the culture hall of the Lublin truck plant.

Taking part are delegations from 70 enterprises. The first part of the meeting was concerned with organizational matters. A government delegation arrived in the afternoon comprising Henryk Gawronski, minister of machine engineering industry; Eugeniusz Szatkowski, deputy minister of heavy and agriculture machines industry; Andrzej Wyrzykowski, deputy minister of power industry and atomic energy; and Eugeniusz Szyndler, director general of POL-MOT, the motor vehicles and automotive equipment foreign trade enterprises.

The discussions are concentrated on the problem of wages. The agenda provides for discussions on implementing point eight of the Gdansk agreement at various enterprises. The debate is continuing.

AGREEMENT COVERING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS SIGNED 12 NOVEMBER

LD122016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] After 3 days of activities of the working committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Construction Workers and the central Union of Housing Cooperatives an agreement guaranteeing the implementation of motions and demands of the housing cooperatives workforces and the implementation of the decision passed by the 12th national congress of the union in the part relevant to housing, has been signed today. The agreement consists of accords pertaining to pay and employment, social welfare and working conditions.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0300 GMT on 13 November carries a report on the construction workers agreement adding that: "It was agreed among other things to introduce, effective 1 October this year [as heard], wage increases in the organizational units of housing cooperatives included in the collective agreement on wages in the building industry."]

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS INDEPENDENT AIR TRAFFIC UNION

LD132142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court has issued a decision on the registration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Air Traffic Services of the Polish Peoples Republic with headquarters in Warsaw. The organization is on a national scale. This is the 23rd new union to be legalized. So far, 62 applications for registration have been received by the voivodship court.

PAP ON PARTY UNANIMITY, LOSS OF CREDIBILITY

LD132202 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (PAP)--A Polish agency INTERPRESS commentator wrote that "the [word indistinct] practice had been inflicted on by a mannerism in which 'unanimity' had to be the feature of party leading organs.

Naturally, that [word indistinct] trait infected lower organs too. By and large we had to do with a 'monolith', with covering up the differences in opinions, lacquering the grooves.

"Where did it come from? Did it come from the concern about the unity of the party, its prestige and the leading role in the nation or in particular milieux?

"We know it well from our experience that people always used to treat the heavenly unanimity as untrue, also the Sejm and the people's councils. How much sarcasm raised the reports on Sejm debates. That forest of raised arms, those clapping hands, the work of the authorities simply was losing credibility.

"The show-off unanimity was more often than not a method used to cramp criticism, torpedo frank discussion. Even the soft 'styling' of speeches before audiences, the advance lists of speakers and topics of their speeches served that same evil cause.

"The principles of internal party democracy nowhere mention unanimity. On the contrary, they speak of differences in opinion, different approach to the presented proposals, assessments, conclusions."

"The Leninist concept of the party says not about unanimity but about majority. And this is quite another thing. It envisages a minority among voters and no rebukes for a different view. Unfortunately, the false concern about displaying this monolith dictates sometimes also today such a behaviour so when there emerge some barely-felt reservation or objections, the voting is just not being held. Many (?party) organizations simply view the lack of an open veto as quite general approval.

"Unanimity or majority? This dilemma should not raise considerable doubts among honest people. We do not need unanimity at any cost, anywhere and ever. [as received] We need a great intellectual movement within the party, a dialectic approach to life, creative use of Marxism-Leninism."

ECONOMIC JOURNAL ASSESSES CHANGES IN DOMESTIC SITUATION

LD131938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] The August events in Poland have become a period of decision. They have ended the particular style of thinking and action which took shape in the first phase of socialist construction in Poland, and at the same time have opened up new opportunities for creating a socialism full of humanist content with different forms of bonds between authorities and society.

This is what Mieczyslaw Nasilkowski writes in the introduction to his article in the latest edition of ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE (ECONOMIC LIFE) entitled "Reorientation of Thinking and Action." We would like to give you a brief outline of this interesting article because it deals with issues now widely being discussed by our community, issues which affect us all.

The author writes that several attempts have been made to carry out reforms in Poland. After 2-3 years of reformist policy we always used to return to the starting point. In economic matters we used to see the competence of those who make objective decisions at central level as sincerely limited. We used to see a lack of demand for genuine expertise. We used to see independent opinions and appraisals prevented from becoming public knowledge and we used to see the so-called court economists who were certain of their own infallibility.

Micezyslaw Nasilkowski goes on to say that some decisionmakers were prudent and not short on humility and many advisers had a high level of knowledge and planning experience. After all, on many occasions many exhaustive reports were prepared which told the leadership about the approaching catastrophe and the need for more radical changes, but none of these were heeded. Why?

It was the result, the author properly says, of an economic and social system which formerly was not subject to any social checks, a system which failed to create the mechanism of individual responsibility. This system showed no ability to take proper advantage of knowledge nor to learn from its own mistakes. Moreover, it displayed a tendency toward compounding its own mistakes because even irrational proposals put forward or supported by political leaders could not be checked properly because there were very few people who would, at the risk of losing their jobs, have the courage to make representations. The political and economic leaders, deprived of reliable channels of information from independent advisers, at times listened only to their own voices and demanded that society share their vision. The situation is now completely different. The new authorities have displayed during these difficult days great political wisdom and unshakable determination to solve all conflicts by political means.

In the conclusion of his article in ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE Mieczyslaw Nasilkowski writes: The working class has secured for itself institutional protection against its new representatives. The point is that party authorities should secure similar institutional protection by resolutely supporting those forces and representatives of our party who, on the basis of statutes, will replace bureaucratic centralism with democratic centralism.

COUNCIL OF STATE RATIFIES AGREEMENTS, ANNOUNCES OFFICIALS

LD132150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of the Council of State was held today at the Belweder Palace. A report was examined on the implementation of the Council of State resolution of 12 May of last year concerning the consolidation of the social scientific movement.

At today's meeting, the Council of State ratified the following: the agreement on the standardization of rules describing the origin of goods from developing countries in order to give duty preferences within the framework of the generalized preferential system; the agreement between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the GDR Government on cultural and scientific cooperation; the agreement between the Polish Government and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic on cultural and scientific cooperation; and the consular convention between the Polish Government and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Council of State has appointed Tadeusz Bejm, Roman Mistewicz, Wladyslaw Pilatowski and Aleksandr Schmidt as deputy chairmen of the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK]. Eleven people have been appointed to the NIK collegium and (Anthony Konaszyc) has been appointed NIK secretary. The Council of State also granted Polish citizenship to forty persons.

Advisory Board Formed

LD132308 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov (PAP)--The Council of State set up a 13-man council to act as an advisory body to the Supreme Board of Control NIK today in a move to warrant objectiveness of judgement in view of the increased role of the NIK, until recently a government-controlled body and now subordinated to the Polish Sejm (parliament). The NIK council is an independent body, independent from either the government or administration.

Nine of the council's members are PUWP members, two (chairman of the NIK organization, Sejm Deputy Professor Jerzy Bukowski and historian, Sejm Deputy Professor Alfons Klafkowski of Poznan) are without party affiliation, one (farmer Czeslaw Wojtera) is a United Peasant Party activist, and one (Boleslaw Szlazak) is a Democratic Party activist.

Among the PUWP members is a worker of the Warszawa (?steel) mill Zygmunt Gajewski, textile woman worker Stanislaw Swiderska of Lodz, editor-in-chief of the weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE Jan Gowczyk, long-time communist activist Aleksander Burski, and Professor of (?economy) Antoni Rajkiewicz of Warsaw.

BARCKOWSKI ATTENDS PZPR AUDITING COMMISSION MEETING

LD132212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Central Auditing Commission of the PZPR was held today in Warsaw attended by chairmen of voivodship auditing commissions. The plenum was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member, secretary of the Central Committee, who discussed the current socioeconomic situation in the country. During debates, which were chaired by Jerzy Muszynski, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the PZPR, problems of the political and organizational work of the party resulting from the resolution of the sixth plenum of the PZPR, and tasks for the auditing commission were discussed.

The plenum adopted a resolution which proposes to invite members of the Central Auditing Commission to the meeting of the Central Committee as advisors.

PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES TO MEET 19 NOVEMBER

LD131835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The meeting of the parliamentary PZPR will be held on Wednesday 19 November, this year, at 1600 in the building of the Central Committee of the party.

On the same day the parliamentary United Peasant Party will meet at 1500 in the Sejm, hall 118.

The meeting of the parliamentary Democratic Party will take place on 19 November at 1700 in the Sejm, hall 101.

SEJM SESSION TO BE CONVENED 20 NOVEMBER

LD131904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The Sejm Chancellery has decided to convene the seventh session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 20 November 1980. The session will begin at 1000.

The agenda will concern the following topics: a government report on the actual situation in agriculture and on plans for the food economy; a report by the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice on the draft bill submitted by the Council of State on the end of the term of office of people's assessors and of members of misdemenor colleges; a report by the Commission for Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection; a report by the Commission for Legislative Work on the decree dated 25 August of this year which amended the law on the Supreme Administrative Court, and on the amendment of the law "The Code of Administrative Procedures"; a draft bill submitted by the Sejm on changes in the rules of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic; the election of the Commission for Complaints and Proposals [Zazalen i propozycje]; changes in the membership of Sejm commissions; and remarks and questions for deputies.

Agriculture, Commission on Agenda

LD132246 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] It has been announced in Warsaw that the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic will meet on 20 November.

The main subject of the meeting will be the question of agriculture. Nowadays when the country is experiencing an economic crisis the shortage of food caused by a poor harvest, a considerable decline of livestock breeding and the exhaustion of reserve stocks, this is an issue of major importance.

In the domestic market the shortages of basic foodstuffs has been felt for a fairly long time. The government has stated that next week it will submit a bill for the rationing of meat, sugar and fats. The PZPR and the United Peasants Party presented a joint program for liquidating the present crisis in agriculture 15 days ago. The chairman of the Council of Ministers declared 3 days ago that the future 5-year plan will be, above all, a period of developing agriculture. Peasants are expecting the government to switch over a proportion of modern industry to the production of commodities for agriculture: machines, chemicals and building materials.

The second issue which will be debated in the Sejm is no less interesting. It concerns not the economic but the political field. A new procedure of the working of the Sejm will be proposed. This document, which has a judicial and formal appearance, will in fact contain considerable political substance. On its basis the Sejm will receive new authority in the sphere of control of the government. The document emphasizes the actual role of parliament as the supreme organ of power in the state. The procedure envisages the setting up of a new commission of the Sejm dealing with complaints and proposals. The parliament could in this way ensure for itself a supply of objective information. It will have a better picture of the work of the administration and it will not only make decisions but also will put forward proposals. The importance of the problem involved can be gathered from the 20,000 to 30,000 letters which the Sejm receives annually from citizens.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORT ON OLSZOWSKI SPEECH TO GDANSK AKTIVS

AU121651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 5 November Gdansk meeting with the Gdansk Voivodship party aktivs)

[Text] To begin with, S. Olszowski said that the country's situation was serious and enormously complicated with regard to social and economic problems. The party's leadership is fully aware of the difficulties facing us and knows that we have to solve them ourselves.

Discussing the present economic situation, he said that the difficulties had increased still further in the past few weeks. For example, the early frost has increased the losses in farm produce, especially sugar beets and potatoes. Backlogs in the supply of raw materials are a particularly unfavorable feature for industrial production. Compared with this year's plan, we are short of 12 million tons of coal, 3 million tons of lignite, 280,000 tons of pig iron, 20,000 tons of copper, 10,000 tons of lead, and 1.5 billion kilowatts of electric power. Ths shortage of coal has created special difficulties for our fuel resources and export potential. This shortage has been occasioned by the abolition of the four-brigade system of mining and by poor methods of coal extraction.

Some improvements have taken place in some industries, especially in the chemical and light industries, in the past few weeks. One reason for that has been the improved supply of Soviet cotton and crude oil.

S. Olszowski said that it was necessary to make every effort to fully implement this year's tasks wherever possible and at least to reduce the shortages to a minimum. Improvements in the supply of raw and other materials and in industrial cooperation are especially crucial.

Economic difficulties, he continued, are being accompanied by social tensions. Manifestations of the disintegration of social awareness are particularly unfavorable features. All sound social forces should fight that manifestation. Only the party's new program, which is being formulated, can help cement social awareness. In that context S. Olszowski discussed the situation in the party itself, saying that, following the sixth PZPR plenum, the activities of various party echelons had been invigorated. Following the period of stock-taking, the party has obviously turned to constructive action and this trend is clearly increasing. We should realize that the party has its historical mission and bears responsibility for the fate of the state and the people. No one will relieve it of that responsibility.

S. Olszowski discussed Poland's problems against the background of the international situation and stressed our country's importance for the stability of the international situation and for the process of detente, especially in Europe. We cannot afford, he said, for our position in the world--both with regard to our friends and to the Western countries--to become weaker.

Next S. Olszowski discussed issues connected with the activities of the new trade union movement, especially of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity. He stressed that the party and state leadership had adopted an open and partnerlike attitude toward the movement, but we should realize that, aside from a healthy workers' stream, other forces are present in that movement, including antisocialist forces, which are a threat to the new trade union movement itself. It is from that quarter that we note the tendency to escalate demands, including political demands, which are being supported by the threat of strikes. We should realize that under present conditions any strike can result in a deterioration of the economic situation, can strike at the interests of the people and can hinder efforts to extricate the country from its present situation. That is why all party members should help counter by political methods the attempts to organize strikes.

In that context S. Olszowski discussed the course and results of Premier J. Pinkowski's meeting with the leaders of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity. He said that during that meeting the premier had asserted the authorities' resolve to continue the open policy toward that union.

Next S. Olszowski discussed the issues connected with S. Kania's and J. Pinkowski's visit to the Soviet Union and with their talks with the Soviet leaders, who had expressed their support for the sixth PZPR plenum line and their conviction that our party and all the Polish people would solve their problems themselves. The achievement of considerable economic assistance, which is so crucial in our present difficult situation, was an important result of the visit. The sides made decisions on immediate assistance. including the supply of a number of raw materials, and on issues connected with long-term economic cooperation.

S. Olszowski also discussed present and future activities to improve the economic situation. Their main purpose is to improve supplies to the market, especially the supply of food. The old difficulties in this regard have been joined by new ones. The low potato yields have cut by half the expected yields and will amount to 25-26 million tons this year. Nevertheless, it is not impossible to supply just below 2 million tons of potatoes as food for our people and we should do everything to eliminate the shortages in that regard. There is also a shortage of flour, although there are enough cereals for flour. That shortage is a result of omissions by our food industry. We must do all we can to increase production in our flour mills.

The authorities are devoting much attention to implementing the social demands with regard to meat rationing. We have worked out a number of rationing schemes and we will soon submit the most recent scheme to social consultations. The issue of free Saturdays will also be extensively considered. It is through consultations that we want to find out how our society feels about a number of difficult problems such as, for example, how to ensure under the new conditions the continuity of work in the plants concerned and to solve the issue of instruction in schools.

Aside from current problems, the political and economic leadership's attention has been absorbed by the projected economic reform, which is envisaged in two stages. The first stage will see a number of immediate measures to improve the functioning of our economy. In that connection S. Olszowski said that a number of directive indexes and limits for the industry would be reduced, the rigid division of the wage fund into various components would be abolished, the factories' powers of decision making would be increased, the procedures by which economic plans are drafted would be changed and so on.

The second stage, which should be completed in 1982, would be used to work out a more comprehensive economic reform, which would have to make allowances for the changed social situation. One of the main problems in that connection will be working out the factory statutes and determining the role of workers self-government groups.

In conclusion S. Olszowski stressed the need to make party work more dynamic, to adopt a more militant style and, if necessary, a fighting posture. That is what the party's role and its great historic and nationwide tasks require.

REACTION TO KANIA NOWA HUTA SPEECH REPORTED

LD072345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The speech by Stanislaw Kania in Nowa Huta has aroused great interest and echoes in our society in Poland. Many citizens, in statements for PAP, said that they recognized the speech to be very important, because it decidedly presages a consistent carrying through of changes in the country's economic policy and social life.

Many interviewees point out the clearly unambiguous statement by Stanislaw Kania regarding meeting the pay demands made by various professional groups, that we have reached the limit of our economy's possibilities. There are still, after all, certain milieu and workforces which are putting forward new, additional pay demands.

Many citizens express satisfaction at the fact that they are being honestly informed about our country's very difficult situation.

SZCZECIN SHIPYARD WORKERS SHORT OF PARTS, SUPPLIES

LD130932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Because of a shortage of parts the Szczecin shipbuilding yard had to interrupt tests of a general cargo vessel for a foreign shipowner, The workers maintain that a shortage of supplies will make it impossible to start construction next year of eight vessels for Western recipients. In order to save the project, delegates of the workforce went to industrial enterprises in the country in order to talk to the cooperating enterprises on the spot. The action was joined by representatives of the trade union Solidarity who, in direct talks with representatives of Solidarity in the Silesian metal works, stepped up the delivery of some products.

GDANSK PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS ON MARKET SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD071022 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Problems linked with the supply of the market in the voivodship were dwelt upon during discussions of the executive of the voivodship party committee in Gdansk. Among other things, the supply of meat is being maintained at last year's level and the situation will be a little better with the supply of butter and fats. The worst situation is with potatoes. Therefore, efforts are being applied to increase the supply of flour, cereals, macaroni and rice. The supply of industrial goods will satisfy 60-90 percent of demand. There will be a shortage of some goods. The executive examined material on the possibility and reasonableness of fishing in international waters and the economic effectiveness of cooperation in deep-sea fishing.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF LAO AMBASSADOR

LD132200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonskik chairman of the Council of State, received today in an audience at Belweder Palace Vanthong Sengmuang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's Democratic Republic of Laos, who presented his credentials. Afterward the Lao ambassador was received by the chairman of the Council of State in a private audience.

POPE GRANTS FIRST AUDIENCE TO POLISH VATICAN ENVOY

LD140332 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Vatican, 13 Nov (PAP)--Pope John Paul II today granted audiences to member of Poland's Council of State Professor Jerzy Ozdowski, head of Poland's standing mission for working contacts with the Holy See, counsellor minister plenipotentiary Kazimierz Szablewski, and secretary of the conference of the Episcopate of Poland Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski.

The audience granted to Kazimierz Szablewski was the first such face to face contact between the head of the Polish mission and the pope since the mission was founded back in 1974, a fact which is universally approached as a manifestation of constant tightening of relations between the Polish Government and the Holy See. So far, the head of the Polish mission maintained contacts with appropriate organs of the Vatican state only.

BRIEFS

TRAWLER FOR USSR--The 15th trawler (?mother ship) for the USSR has been launched at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. It has a displacement of 1,800 tons and is able to catch fish at a depth of 2,000 meters. [Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 1100 GMT 10 Nov 80 LD]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTMENT--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Stanislaw Marcinowski to the post of chief of the office of the Council of Ministers. Stanislaw Marcinowski had held the post of under secretary of state at the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare since 1971. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80 LD]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Prof Dr Eng Zdzislaw Adamczewski vice minister of the Ministry of Administration, Regional Economy and Environmental Protection as well as president of the main office for Geodesy and Cartography. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

GAS PIPELINE BLAST--PAP--During the night of 29-30 October an explosion occurred along a gas pipeline carrying nitrogen-treated natural gas to the upper Silesian industrial region. The explosion, which occurred near Kepno, Kalisz Voivodship, ripped 4 meters of the pipeline, whose gas caught fire, most probably through ignition by a spark from the high tension cables overhead. The glare could be seen 30 km away. There was no danger to the population. Repairs will take several days. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

FOOTWEAR SHORTAGE--The footwear industry will fail to fulfil this year's plan. The market will be supplied with about 2 million pairs of shoes less than planned. This is due to a shortage of raw materials and late deliveries. The footwear delivered to the shops has provoked reservations on the part of customers. It is not fashionable, not durable and simply unattractive. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 7 Nov 80 LD]

NEW CATHOLIC PUBLICATION--According to PAP, a new Catholic-social biweekly LAD [GOOD ORDER] will soon be on sale. The biweekly is published by the Warsaw Center of Social Documentation and Studies. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

SOLIDARITY UNIVERSITY--Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP)--The Solidarity trade union group has established a university for its active in Wroclaw today. Lectures will deal with history and legal principles of the labour movement in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 13 Nov 80 LD]

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU STATE VISIT TO NORWAY

Arrival 13 Nov

AU131610 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, today arrived in Oslo on a state visit to Norway at the invitation of his Majesty King Olav V. At Oslo airport the Romanian guests were met by King Olav V, the crown prince and other officials. During the arrival ceremony, the national anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the host country were played. President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Olav V reviewed an honor guard present at the airport.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei and Valentin Ceausescu.

From the airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by King Olav V, were driven to the Royal Palace, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the Golden Saint Olav Order. In his turn, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania awarded King Olav V the order of the Socialist Republic of Romania, first class.

Diplomatic Reception

AU140831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Oslo, 14 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 13 President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received, at the Royal Palace in Oslo, in the afternoon, the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Norway and their wives, the messengers of the Romanian people were presented a warm homage.

On the occasion evoked were the good relations extant between Romania and the countries represented by the Oslo ambassadors, some issues of the international life and, in the context, Romania's policy dedicated to detente, understanding and cooperation among peoples.

Dinner Held

AU132053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Oslo, 13 Nov (AGERPRES)--King Olav V gave an official dinner for President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, on November 14 in the reception hall of the Royal Palace in Oslo.

During the dinner, that passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Olav V raised toasts.

CEAUSESCU 29 OCT INTERVIEW BY NORWEGIAN DAILY AFTENPOSTEN

AU132121 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] As has been announced, on 29 October President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Stein Savik, special envoy of the Norwegian daily newspaper AFTENPOSTEN and gave him the following interview:

Question: In view of the fact that your forthcoming state visit will also feature exchanges of views on international issues, would you list the areas in which Romania and Norway--members of two different military pacts--have common interests, and what are the chances for identical viewpoints?

Answer: I would like to begin by mentioning that I am looking forward to my visit to Norway with great interest. I hope it will contribute to a better understanding between our peoples and to developing Romanian-Norwegian cooperation at both a bilateral level and internationally. There is no doubt that during the visit, aside from bilateral issues, we shall also exchange views on the very complex problems of international life. So far Romania and Norway have worked together actively in numerous circumstances to settle various international problems democratically and in accordance with the interests of a policy of detente, national independence and peace.

Indeed, Romania and Norway belong to different military alliances. Nevertheless, as I have said, the interests of the two countries and peoples dictate that they cooperate actively in many circumstances. In particular, I think Romania and Norway are interested in achieving security and cooperation in Europe. They are also interested in halting the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe, which would only enhance the danger of nuclear war and the insecurity of all European nations. They are also interested in a general policy of detente and of settling conflicts among countries solely through negotiations. On this basis I believe our countries can further cooperate actively to atain objectives serving the two peoples' interests and the general cause of promoting a policy of peace and respect for all peoples' national independence.

Question: For a number of years now, Romania has put forward original political viewpoints and intitiatives, thus forging a foreign policy viewed among broad circles as the expression of an independent line. What are the objectives of that policy? What major results has it yielded, and how does it accord with Romania's membership in the Warsaw Pact?

Answer: Romania's foreign policy was based and is based on the principle that, as a socialist country, it must extensively develop its relations with all socialist countries. At the samt time, Romania endeavors to broadly develop relations with all developing countries, as an integral part of its general policy against the old imperialist and colonialist policy of domination and dictate, to achieve a new world economic order. Simultaneously, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistance, Romania has promoted and is actively expanding its relations with developed capitalist countries and with all other states, regardless of their social system. Our international relations are firmly based on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the use and threat of force. The general objective of our policy is to contribute to detente, peace and national independence. We believe that only amid such conditions can Romania attain its goals of socioeconomic development and that is true for all peoples who wish to advance along the path of socioeconomic progress and to be independent.

Indeed, Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact. However, from the very beginning the statute of that organization [illegible] stipulated that everything possible must be done to simultaneously dismantle the two military alliances: Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Hence, membership in the alliances entails precisely the obligation to work resolutely and consistently for a policy of detente and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to dismantle the military alliances and promote trust and cooperation among all countries in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: Despite the differences between our two countries, Romania and Norway share the same stand on the stationing of foreign troops on other territories. Mr President, please expand on Romania's position on the stationing of troops outside their borders as a general issue in relations between East and West?

Answer: In order to achieve a policy based on equality, respect for independence and noninterference in internal affairs the practice of stationing foreign troops on the territory of other states must end. [paragraph continues]

Hence, Romania has required and is resolutely requiring the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other countries and dismantling military bases, as one of the primary conditions for a policy of detente, for disarmament and primarily for nuclear disarmament. There is no doubt that withdrawing foreign troops and dismantling military bases on the territory of other states is very important for the cause of detente, for bolstering trust between East and West, and for resolutely promoting a policy of peace and national independence.

Question: As is known, the attitude Romania adopted on the major international conflicts has permitted your government to play an important role as a mediator. Could Romania mediate in the current conflicts, such as the war between Iraq and Iran or the conflict in Afghanistan? What are, in your opinion, the ways to solve the Afghanistan conflict?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has always been in favor of settling all conflicts among nations exclusively through negotiations. We believe that it is in the interests of all peoples and of the cause of general peace to give up force and military options in solving problems. In point of fact, life and developments have shown that military confrontation only complicates things, and that conflicts can only be settled through negotiations between the sides involved.

As for the war between Iraq and Iran, we believe that every possible effort must be made to halt it as soon as possible, to begin negotiations and to solve the problems between the two countries through negotiations, thus restoring the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

In connection with the problems in Afghanistan, we believe that everything possible must be done to arrive at a solution through political negotiations, a solution entailing the cessation of any outside support for the antigovernmental forces, and at the same time, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. The Afghan people's independence and their right to organize their life independently must be observed. Romania never had and has no desire to mediate in that conflict. However, I believe that both our country and others should do their utmost to help such problems find a negotiated solution.

Question: An appeal adopted by the Grand National Assembly of Romania on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Helsinki conference states, among other things, the need for "a united Europe above and beyond differences of social system." Mr President, could you give us a more precise definition of the type of unity meant? What are the chances for such unity in view of the current situation between East and West?

Answer: First of all I want to mention the fact that Romania is extremely concerned about the situation in Europe, about the means of destruction, including nuclear weapons, stockpiled on our continent. Hence, we believe that all European states and peoples must seriously endeavor to implement the Helsinki documents and to promote a policy of detente, security and cooperation. We hope that the forthcoming Madrid meeting will give new impetus to achieving these objectives and that it will lay the groundwork for a conference on disarmament and military disengagement in Europe.

When we spoke about a "united Europe above and beyond differences of social system" we meant that Europe is populated by countries with different social systems; at the same time, however, there are old traditions of cooperation and good relations among the European peoples. To a greater or lesser extent, each country developed in close relationship with other countries on the continent. So, regardless of differences of social system, we must develop that relationship and forge unity among independent European nations, with the goal of achieving a policy of detente and peace, economic and social progress. We never meant to imply any organizational form of unity; however, we believe that more important than organizational forms is the requirement not to divide Europe, but to preserve its unity. All countries must work together, in close cooperation, to attain the objectives of progress, peace and national independence.

Question: The above-mentioned appeal states that the decisive factor for genuine security in Europe consists of respect for each people's sacred right to develop freely and independently and to choose its own political and economic system without any foreign interference. Do you think that the above principles, including that of noninterference, should be equally applied in solving the current problems in Poland?

Answer: As I have already said, Romania resolutely advocates relations based on full equality, respect for each people's independence, noninterference in internal affairs, and, naturally, mutually advantageous cooperation. It is evident that these principles must be implemented in relations among all states and in all circumstances. As for Poland, its problems are of a strictly internal nature. They concern the Polish people and must be solved by internal political forces, by the Polish people themselves.

Question: Mr President, what is your view on the events in Poland?

Answer: As I have said, the problems in Poland are of a strictly internal nature and must be solved by the Polish political forces and people themselves, without foreign interference, and hence I do not wish to interfere myself. However, I think that in certain foreign commentaries there has been an attempt to distort the problems and to assign to them another nature, which in fact constitutes interference in Poland's affairs. We are confident that the Polish people, the workers class, the government and the PZPR will solve their problems satisfactorily, thus ensuring Poland's socialist development, at the same time permitting the country to fulfill its important role in Europe and in the world in achieving a policy of detente, independence and peace.

Question: The PRC is one of the countries with which Romania has friendly relations, despite differences between the Chinese leaders and other socialist states. What is the basis for those relations, and what importance do you ascribe to China's present and future role in world politics?

Answer: Indeed, Romania maintains relations of friendship and cooperation with the PRC, as in fact, as I have said, with all socialist countries. We believe that the current differences between certain socialist countries will be overcome and we are endeavoring by all possible means to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among those countries. As a socialist and practically the most densely populated country in the world we believe that China has and will have an increasingly important role to play in achieving a policy of equality, detente, peace and respect for national independence.

Question: Romania has intensively militated for implementation of the Helsinki documents; at the same time, however, it has been criticized for not implementing certain parts of the Final Act concerning human rights. What is your attitude toward such criticism?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has militated and is resolutely militating for implementation of the Helsinki documents. We believe that everything possible must be done to implement the documents, which are governed by the need for extensive economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

You say Romania was criticized by certain circles in connection with certain aspects of human rights. I want to reiterate that I should be very pleased indeed if human rights were observed in all the countries which signed the Helsinki documents as they are in Romania. Naturally, I am primarily referring to the right of peoples and individuals to live in peace, to their right to life--rights which are endangered and ignored in many countries--and to the right to work, to education, to free access to culture, and to other similar rights, which are decisive for the development of each individual and of peoples.

Certain circles insist on the so-called freedom to emigrate. What does this actually mean? It means that certain circles try to attract people who can still be deceived by promises of a better material situation, but who eventually become tools of exploitation and oppression in the hand of those circles. As a revolutionary, I have always thought that citizens of a country should not look for a better place--for a warmer place, as it is said--elsewhere, but should work to improve conditions in their native land, in the country of their parents and ancestors. No one can have a better future other than in his own country! That is why we never encourage people to fall prey to deceiving promises. We believe that precisely this attitude reflects the humanitarian nature of our policy--characteristic actually of the Romanian people--a policy geared to defending man's right to be truly free and to build a happy life in the country in which he was born.

We constantly endeavor to create a democratic and broad framework permitting participation by the citizens, by all our people in leading all sectors of activity. At the beginning of this year we established a broad democratic organization for citizens who are not members of the Communist Party, so as to permit them to participate in an organized and active manner in political life. We have permanent public debates within a "democracy tribune" in which citizens can discuss any problem. In point of fact, all laws are submitted for public debate. Thus, we create conditions in which man can feel truly free and can be a conscious factor in building his own future. In the past 15 years no one has been punished for his position or views. No one is arrested in Romania for defending human rights, because the first and most forceful defender of human rights is Romania's president himself! Naturally, whoever violates the law and the norms of social coexistence has to suffer the consequences, as anywhere else. However, we make a net distinction between violation of the law or of the norms of social behavior, and free and active participation in political and social life and in the leadership of the entire society.

I want to conclude by conveying through your paper warm greetings and best wishes for progress, prosperity and peace to the friendly Norwegian people.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO DENMARK

Toast to Queen

AU131931 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 80 pp 1,3

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 10 November dinner given in Copenhagen by Danish Queen Margrethe II]

[Text] Your Majesty, I want to express our satisfaction with our visit to your beautiful country and cordial thanks for the hospitality and welcome wishes and, at the same time, extend our warm greetings and best wishes and a message of friendship to the Danish people on behalf of the Romanian people.

Our visit is the expression of the positive relations that are developing at this point between our countries and peoples and of their desire to become better acquainted with each other and to cooperate increasingly closely both at the bilateral and world level. Romania and Denmark have had diplomatic relations for more than a century and we can note with satisfaction that, especially in past years, those relations have recorded obvious progress. In this context, I want to recall with pleasure the visit paid to Romania 6 years ago by His Highness Prince Henrik, which marked an important stage in developing Romanian-Danish relations. Constant mutual visits at various levels have taken place in the past years and agreements and understandings were concluded thus ensuring an increasingly broader framework for cooperation and collaboration between our countries. Romanian and Danish enterprises cooperate more and more fruitfully in a number of fields of common interest such as the manufacture of equipment for vessels, installations for sugar factories and other things. [paragraph continues]

We believe that greater opportunities exist to develop Romanian cooperation and collaboration. During this visit and during the talks we will conduct we want to seek new ways and means to capitalize on those opportunities to a greater extent and promote cooperation between our countries at a more sustained rate and in a spirit of full equality and mutual advantage. That will undoubtedly be in the interest and to the benefit of the two countries and of our peoples and of the cause of detente, understanding and peace on our continent and throughout the world.

Although they are countries with different sociopolitical systems and although they belong to different military alliances, Romania and Denmark have numerous common interests. They are both interested in actively cooperating at a world level so as to achieve a policy of peace and independence, of cooperation and detente, the more so because, as is well known, an extremely tense situation is obvious in international life today and because very grave conflicts have emerged and still persist and because states of tension and signs of the old policy of domination and force, of consolidating and redividing the spheres of influence can be noted, something which greatly endangers the security, peace and independence of all nations. Under such circumstances, it is more necessary than ever for all peoples to unite their efforts and cooperate as closely as possible to stop the aggravation of the international situation and ensure the firm assertion of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace. The basic condition for peace and detente at this time is the determined promotion of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use of threat of force in international relations.

Coincidentally this visit is taking place at a time when the CSCE proceedings will begin in Madrid. Romania attaches great importance to that meeting and is determined to do all it can so that it will fully meet expectations and so that it will give a forceful impetus to inter-European cooperation and collaboration and, especially, so that it will lead to the convening of a conference devoted to strengthening trust and disarmament on our continent. The huge concentration of ultraperfected weapons in Europe today, including nuclear weapons, cannot ensure security by any means, but, on the contrary, constitutes a grave danger for the existence of all European peoples, because they can hit and destroy any country on any part of the continent. We greet the principled agreement between the United States and Soviet Union on beginning negotiations in the field of nuclear missiles and we want them to reach agreement as soon as possible so that the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles on the continent is stopped.

In that part in which it is located--in the Balkans--Romania actively struggles to establish a climate of broad cooperation and understanding and to turn that area into an area of peace and good neighborliness, free from nuclear weapons.

We believe that a primary requirement of our time is the cessation of the arms race which is an increasingly heavy burden on the peoples' shoulders and increases the danger of new wars. It is also of primary inportance to proceed to definite and efficient measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Everything must be done so that the wonderful achievements of the human genius can be placed exclusively in the service of peace and progress--not in the service of war and destruction--so that the most basic right of man and of peoples--the right to peace, quiet and free existence--can be defended.

Under conditions of an increasingly closer interdependence that characterizes our epoch, it is necessary to do everything to resolve problems between nations by negotiations alone. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to stop the military confrontation between Iran and Iraq and to resolve the problems between those of two states by negotiations and to intensify efforts aimed at a comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict by political means and at the solution of the other conflicts existing in various parts of the world. It is necessary to firmly promote a new policy of fully equal rights, respect for peoples' independence, of eliminating the wide gaps between the rich and poor countries, of building a new international economic order that will favor more rapid progress of all countries, especially of lagging ones.

The just and lasting solution of all these great and complex problems requires the active participation in international life of all states on an equal footing. A particular role in this respect is played by the small and medium-sized countries, which make up the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of equality and respect and of cooperation and peace.

I would like to stress that regarding many problems of international life, Romania and Denmark have actively cooperated, within the United Nations and other international forums, and I want to express the hope that such cooperation will become even closer.

With the desire that the visit we are paying to your country will mark an important stage in developing Romanian-Danish relations and that those relations will serve the interests in progress of the two countries and peoples and the cause of detente, peace and national independence, I want to toast:

Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and His Highness Prince Henrik; friendship and cooperation between Romania and Denmark and the progress and prosperity of the friendly Danish people; the health of all of you!

Meeting With Publishers

AU131107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Cophenhagen, 13 Nov (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu recieved at the Frederiksborg Palace--the official residence reserved for them during their state visit to Denmark--Kristen Helveg Petersen, well-known Danish politicians, former minister of culture, and editor Boerge Priskorn.

The Romanian head of state and Elena Ceausescu were handed over a copy of the book "Ceausescu's Speeches" recently brought out by Samleren publishers.

The editor and the author of the foreword assessed that the publication of the book was an expression of a keen interest in the Romanian president's thinking and activity, illustrated the high consideration for the Romanian head of state's personality.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the publication of the book in Denmark considering it as a contribution to the better knowledge of Romania, of her policy of peace and understanding among the nations of the world, to the development of the friendship between the Romanian and the Danish peoples.

MORE ON CEAUSESCU ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT TO SWEDEN

Toast at Uppsala University

AU131725 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 9 November luncheon given for him by Uppsala University rector on the occasion of his visit there]

[Text] Mr Rector, ladies and gentlemen; I want to express our pleasure at this opportunity to visit the Uppsala University during our stay in Sweden.

We were gratified to note the interests and noteworthy results obtained by the university professors and researchers in various important areas of science. Your university is a very old one; you have spoken about its development after World War II. In Romania, too, university education developed greatly after the war. As an example I shall mention the fact that currently there are more students at the Bucharest University center than there were in the whole country before the war. We first made 8 years of general education compulsory, and later introduced the 10-year compulsory system for all young people; over 50 percent of them are enrolled in 12-year high schools.

We believe that peoples can progress and improve their condition only on the basis of the latest scientific discoveries in all areas, on the basis of human knowledge in general. We are continually endeavoring to make science and education contribute ever more significantly to the overall development of the Romanian socialist society. We have obtained good results, but we are aware of how much still remains to be done. As a matter of fact, you realize very well that in science and education--as actually in any other areas--one can never claim to have reached a level from which no further progress is possible. On the contrary, the more one knows, the more aware one is of how much is left to discover. Education and research play an important role in expanding the sphere of universal knowledge and penetrating the secrets of nature, which can then be used to ensure man's well-being and happiness.

We are pleased with the cooperation between your university and Romanian institutions of higher learning and universities. We hope to expand that cooperation. Economic cooperation was the major topic at the talks we conducted in the past few days with your government. We have come to some agreements in this respect. However, we also agreed to work on an agreement to develop cooperation in the areas of education, scientific research and culture, because constructive economic cooperation must be closely linked to cooperation in the areas of education and science.

I want to state again that I have noted with great pleasure the interests and results obtained at your university in several basic fields. In view of current world interests, we must give thought to devising a way of preventing armaments and the arms race from becoming an obstacle to progress, to the development of science and culture. We believe that scientists bear great responsibility, because they have created the nuclear bomb, or as Goethe put it, they have created the means of destroying mankind itself. We believe that the time has come for the scientists to assume responsibility for halting the arms policy, to stop working on weapons, and to concentrate on mankind's progress, peace, well-being and happiness. We hope that in the cooperation between Romanian and Swedish scientists, and among scientists throughout the world, the struggle for peace, detente and national independence will become an integral part of the struggle for scientific progress, so as to free mankind from the threat of devastating bombs.

And because we are here in a hall belonging to young people, I want to emphasize that we must strive to ensure for our youth and children a future without wars, a future of cooperation and friendship among peoples. Naturally, young people themselves must participate actively in building such a future. They will perhaps be wiser than their fathers and reject the continuation of the arms race and increased military expenditures.

Once again I want to express our pleasure at visiting your university, Uppsala, and to wish the professors and students greater successes in their studies and in research. I hope the Romanian and Swedish professors, students and researchers will cooperate fruitfully. Such cooperation will serve the interests of our peoples, of all nations, of the cause of peace and national independence.

To your health, Mr Rector,

To the health of all of you! (applause)

Swedish Industries Dinner

AU101335 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Nov (AGERPRES)--On Sunday, November 9, Nils Landqvist, president of the Administration Board of the Federation of Swedish Industries, gave a dinner in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

Attending were Thorbjorn Falldin, Swedish prime minister; Ola Ullsten, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, other personalities of the Swedish political life.

During the dinner, the president of the Administration Board of the Federation of Swedish Industries and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania proposed brief toasts.

In his toast, Nils Landqvist expressed once again satisfaction at his having met with Romania's president, at the talks conducted on the occasion. He also expressed his conviction that the understandings and agreements concluded during the visit--among which the long term commercial agreement--would open broad prospects of progress to the Romanian-Swedish economic collaboration and cooperation. He also stressed that the exposition the Romanian president delivered during the meeting with the representatives of the Swedish economic life stimulated them to search for fresh solutions and possibilities of contributing to the promotion of the Romanian-Swedish economic relations.

In his toast, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction at the meeting he had with the representatives of the Swedish economic life, at the talks conducted on the occasion. I hope-- he said--that we have managed to reach certain understandings regarding a better collaboration in the future, grounded on the principles of equity and equality of rights.

We consider this visit as very good. We have reached good understandings and we have very pleasant impressions of Sweden, of the meetings we had here. We hope that the visit will genuinely stimulate the economic and technical-scientific collaboration, the political cooperation between our countries.

PATAN RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY MINISTER; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU121430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of technical material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, today received Heinz Kurk, deputy minister of procurement and control of supplies for industry from the GDR, who is on a visit in our country. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to developing relations of cooperation between the two specialized central bodies. A protocol was also signed today envisaging measures to expand cooperation between the two ministeries.

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS REPORTED

AU122022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 12 Nov 80

Text] The Hague, 12 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 12, Gerrit Brokx, Dutch minister of agriculture and fisheries received Ion Ceausescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, now on a visit to Netherlands.

On the occasion the sides highlighted the good relations extant between the two ministeries as well as the will to develop cooperation in the field of agriculture, on multiple planes, to the advantage of both countries.

DEPUTY MINISTER DOLGU RECEIVED BY EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT

AU122057 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Husni Mubarak, vice president of Egypt, has received Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is in Cairo for consultations between the Romanian and Egyptian foreign ministries. During the ensuing talks, the two sides discussed current matters pertaining to the stage of Romanian-Egyptian relations, especially at an economic level, and exchanged views on certain aspects of international life.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES TANZANIA'S NYERERE ON REELECTION

AU111645 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam:

On behalf of the Romanian people and myself, I want to convey to you warm congratulations on the occasion of your reelection to the high position of president of the United Republic of Tanzania, and best wishes for health and success in fulfilling the new mandate entrusted to you by the Tanzanian people.

I want to take this opportunity to express my conviction that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will further strengthen and develop, in the mutual interests of our peoples, and in the cause of peace, national independence, and international detente and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU140920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

On the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola as a free and independent state, I want to extend, on behalf of the RCP, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally, warm friendly greetings to you, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and to the Angolan people, as well as sincere congratulations and best wishes for success, progress and prosperity.

I am convinced that the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will continue to expand and deepen in conformity with the Romanian-Angolan agreements concluded in Luanda in April 1979 to the benefit of the Romanian and Angolan peoples, of the policy of peace, detente, independence and international cooperation and of building a better and more just world on our planet.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

TRADE UNION PLENUM SENDS LETTER TO CEAUSESCU ON TASKS

AU131329 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romsnian 10 Nov 80 p 5

[Excerpt] In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, participants in the proceedings of the plenum of the Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions [GURTU] in Bucharest, adopted a letter to the RCP Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceuasescu, which reads as follows:

In light of your orientations and guidelines, and of the increased responsibilities devolving upon trade unions, the plenum of the GURTU Central Council examined, critically and self-critically, the activity to date carried out by trade union bodies and organizations, and established measures to improve their activity. On behalf of more than 7 million trade union members, Romanians, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, the participants in this plenum assure the party Central Committee and you personally, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, of the fact that the trade unions will firmly act to unite the working people's forces to attain the economic goals of the current stage and to fully carry out plan tasks for the fourth quarter and all 1980, since this is a decisive prerequisite for successfully fulfilling provisions of the 1981 uniform national plan. In this respect, trade union bodies and organizations will work to ensure that problems are efficiently solved by the working people's collectives at the working place, to attain the itemized and net production, to strengthen order and discipline, to substantially increase the utilization level of raw and other materials, to reduce production costs, to save energy and fuel, to intensively utilize production capacities, to continuously raise the quality of production, to judiciously use manpower and to increase labor productivity. Along with concerns for ensuring that each worker, engineer and technician makes a greater contribution to fulfilling plan targets and commitments assumed in the socialist competition, and that each working man is involved in the smooth organization and development of economic activity, trade union bodies and organizations will pay greater attention to implementing the entire social program of the party and all measures to continuously improve the working people's living and working conditions.

In exactingly examining results of the political-educational activity carried out by trade unions, the plenum established measures to improve its content, so that it can stimulate production and actively contribute to promoting the principles of socialist ethics, and equity, and shaping the new man, a conscientious and devoted builder of socialism.

The letter expresses the conviction that the debates on the theses of the trade union congress will be an opportunity for profound analysis and intensive mobilization aimed at ensuring that the trade unions responsibly fulfill their important role and duties in our socialist society.

In conclusion, the letter reads: With feelings of profound love and gratitude and unflinching devotion to you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the trade unions pledge before the party and its Central Committee to act, with their entire organizational capability, to unswervingly implement decisions of the 12th party congress and of the recent plenum of the RCP Central Committee as well as our party's domestic and foreign policy, which is in full accordance with the basic interests of all our nation.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH CANADA--Bucharest, 5 Nov (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Canadian Commission for the Promotion of Commercial Relations and Economic Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Wednesday, November 5. At the end of the proceedings the protocol of the session was signed stipulating actions meant to lead to the further development and diversification of the economic relations and commercial exchanges between the two countries, particularly in power engineering, mining, the petrochemical and chemical industry. It also points to the existence of numerous possibilities of cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Canadian firms on third markets. On the same occasion, the long-term agreement for the promotion and development of economic and industrial cooperation between Romania and Canada was initialled. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 5 Nov 80 AU]

SESERINAC COMPARES REAGAN PLATFORM, 'DEMANDS' OF 'DAILY PRACTICE'

AU132037 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Reagan's Military Policy"]

[Excerpts] U.S. foreign policy, and thus also its military policy, was a major issue in the course of the election campaign. However, it is probably wrong to think that those issues were decisive in the voter's decisions.

Nonetheless, the radical nature of positions in the field of military policy and their acceptance for the majority of U.S. citizens is of exceptionally great importance for the further development of the situation both in the United States and the world. Briefly, the question now arises what the new policy in this field will be and how that policy will influence developments in this world full of crises and unrest.

During the election campaign the candidate's staff issued its so-called military platform. Its substance was as follows:

SALT II must not be ratified. Similar agreements are unnecessary. Only supremacy over the other superpowers in strategic arms can bring the United States security and peace.

The military budget must be increased so that those goals can be achieved.

Election campaign

Because of the importance of Middle East oil for the United States and the industrially developed countries of the West it is necessary to form a new naval fleet in the Indian Ocean. Its task should be to permanently demonstrate U.S. military presence and power in that area.

Finally, the aforementioned platform expresses the intention to increase the intelligence services and their activities and that those working in them should be permanently protected.

Naturally, these few elements of the aforementioned military platform do not make up and cannot represent a complete, rounded program in such a vital field of state policy as military policy. These elements, however, speak very eloquently about the intentions and directions along which one wants to proceed.

Declaration and Practical Life

On the basis of not-so-distant experiences from U.S. political life it can be said that it is not advisable to take literally the U.S. party election platforms.

President Carter and his military policy do not differ much from what was announced in the so-called military platform of the Republican candidate. On the contrary, President Carter's policy differs considerably from the very military platform that the Democratic Party declared prior to President Carter's election. Regarding ideological orientations, it would be difficult to find a sensible man who could consider the current U.S. administration as procommunist or pro-Soviet.

All this means that programs and declared principles play a certain role in forming strategic concepts, but that in the end practical policy always represents the results which are determined on the basis of demands set by daily practice, both in international relations and in domestic policy.

U.S.-USSR relations are defined by the 1972 agreement. It will be difficult to change anything in that respect, not only because that agreement, as well as SALT I were also signed by a representative of the Republican administration, but also because a change in the agreement would mean accepting a new course, which would probably not be useful either for the United States itself or its allies.

The great U.S. dependence on the imports of critical raw materials that are predominantly to be found in the areas of the developing countries in Africa and Asia is also an element which will dictate the policy and strategic concepts of the country, along with a quite certain inability to ensure those raw materials by military pressures or even by force.

The existence of the nonaligned countries, whose influence and strength has been demonstrated so strongly and on so many occasions in different situations in the world in recent years, also represents a vital determining factor that cannot be ignored or bypassed. The movement is working and will undoubtedly continue to work in the direction of a lesser and not greater confrontation between the blocs and superpowers, and in the direction of greater understanding and increasingly stronger universal detente. The existence of the United Nations and many of its decisions and resolutions, which also work in the same direction and which also cannot be bypassed, also belong among those kinds of factors.

The level of development of social awareness in other countries, particularly in the former colonial areas, but also in the United States itself, is also a vital factor of foreign and military policy. That awareness acts as a material force, more because of its mass nature than because of its organization, on behalf of understanding and not on behalf of competition and confrontation. That awareness acts against every domination and hegemony and all powers, regardless of their military, economic and political influence, are forced to take it into account.

All this is, naturally, well known to the experienced politicians from the ranks of the Republican Party. Even before the elections there were people who became aware of the danger of extreme proclamations and linkage with the Hoover Institute. For that reason what was stressed was "the pragmatism of the Republican Party presidential candidate and his readiness for practical solutions for the great problems that are appearing." The real directions for strategic concepts will, therefore, undoubtedly be the result of assessments regarding their usefulness for the U.S. economy and policy and not the consequence of some extreme ideological orientations.

The United States, as other countries of the world, is being confronted by great problems. In the United States it is already difficult to produce both butter and guns when the military per capita expenditure has reached the sum of some $650. For this reason there cannot be many changes for the worse in the field of military policy, just as there were not changes for the better when the Democratic administration assumed power.

The election victory was won on the basis of the voters' decision on domestic policy and the focal point of changes and activity in the new period will remain in that field.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON VISIT OF FRENCH PREMIER BARRE

Talks with Djuranovic

LD131536 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)--In the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd this morning talks got underway between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Raymond Barre, the French premier, with the participation of a small circle of their associates.

The exchange of views between the two premiers, which lasted almost 3 hours, proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere and a spirit of full respect and understanding which characterizes the traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and France.

Premiers Veselin Djuranovic and Raymond Barre, reports state, noted that their meeting came about precisely at a moment of a very complicated and tense international situation when contacts and the exchange of views between friendly countries are necessary in order to make a contribution to preventing the unfavorable tendencies in the world and preserving peace.

The morning's exchange of views was devoted to current issues in the sphere of international relations. Premiers Djuranovic and Barre talked about the development of the situation in Europe for whose security and cooperation both Yugoslavia and France actively press. In this context particular attention was devoted to the meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid which is in progress and the possibilities of overcoming the present difficulties and reestablishing cooperation and a European dialogue in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act principles.

Today the premiers, it is reported, also exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East, with particular reference to the latest unfavorable development in this region caused by the armed conflicts between Iraq and Iran. Premiers Djuranovic and Barre expressed concern over the situation in this part of the world which, it was noted, is full of unforeseeable dangers. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted Premier Barre with the activity of Yugoslavia and other nonaligned countries in their attempts to find a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

A large part of the morning's talks was devoted to the unfavorable economic trends in the world and the deadlock in the dialogue between the industrially developed and developing countries. In this connection it was stressed that the need was increasingly visible for this dialogue to be resumed and the hope was expressed that in this respect progress would be achieved at the present regular session of the UN General Assembly, bearing in mind the failure of last summer's special session on the problems of economic development. The deteriorated economic situation and the deferment of a solution to the major problems in relations between the North and South, it was stressed, affect particularly badly and impede the progress of developing countries. Within the framework of this subject they also talked about the recent ministerial meeting in Vienna which was held in connection with the initiative for organizing a summit meeting of a certain number of countries. Such a meeting could make a constructive contribution to the starting of global talks between developed and developing countries.

Before the start of the talks, Raymond Barre, the French premier, laid a wreath on the grave of the unknown hero at Avala.

The official Yugoslav-French talks continue this afternoon.

Luncheon Held

LD132124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy Ilija Vakic gave a luncheon party here today in honour of the visiting French Premier Raymond Barre and his aides. The luncheon was also attended by Yugoslav economic and banking representatives.

During the luncheon, Vakic informed Barre about the possibilities of the Yugoslav economy and the endeavours to diversify Yugoslav-French economic cooperation.

Vakic said that long term cooperation, which has been in a certain stagnation during the past two years, constitutes the basis for expanding the volume and improving the structure of Yugoslav-French commodity exchange. In his view, there are good prospects for this, especially in electronics, telecommunications, food-processing industry, agricultural machinery and machine tool industries, as well as civil engineering.

Yugoslav economic and banking experts are convinced that there are possibilities for a more diversified economic cooperation, both bilateral and in the form of joint appearances on foreign market. Vakic expressed the conviction that the visit of the French premier will give an impetus to the development of Yugoslav-French economic relations.

Talks Continue

LD132232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)--Relations between Yugoslavia and France are following a constant upward line, which is in the interest not only of the two friendly countries but also of the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe. This was noted in the talks held this afternoon between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Raymond Barre, the French premier, and their delegation members. The two premiers described today's talks as comprehensive, sincere and very open. In their view, this was most eloquent proof of the high degree of mutual understanding and cooperation in all fields. The French premier's visit to Yugoslavia was assessed as a fresh contribution to the development of friendly relations and to even better mutual acquaintance and understanding.

The two premiers were briefed on the present state of economic relations and their prospects by the foreign trade ministers, Michel Cointat and Metod Rotar, who had held separate talks during the day. Both sides wanted to ensure the expansion and promotion of economic cooperation in the future, above all, through raising the general level of reciprocal trade and through balancing the exchange of goods, where Yugoslavia has a large deficit. On the Yugoslav side it was stressed that solving this acute problem is viewed as a key question, because, it was stated, if the deficit in trade continued to grow at Yugoslavia's expense, it would objectively become a limiting factor in the further development and promotion of economic cooperation, which is not wanted by either side.

The rich content and extent of Yugoslav-French trade and economic cooperation in general was also examined in the light of Yugoslavia's trade agreement with the EEC. The process of ratification of this agreement is in progress and France is expected to ratify it by the end of this year. Both sides considered that the agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC provides broad possibilities for the promotion of cooperation with the community as a whole and with its member countries individually.

Cooperation in the field of finance between Yugoslavia and France, a theme on which the two countries' experts are holding separate talks, was also considered during the afternoon exchange of views. France is reported to have expressed its readiness to support the program of economic stabilization now being implemented in Yugoslavia. Favorable possibilities for enriching total economic cooperation also exists in agriculture, the chemical industry, tourism, the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the two countries' joint appearance on third markets.

During the afternoon the two premiers continued their exchange of views on topical themes in the field of international relations. Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic briefed his visitor on the state of Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring countries, which he described as very good. Djuranovic stressed that this is the result of Yugoslavia's consistent policy of building and cultivating good neighborliness, which is of significance for peace not only in Europe but also in the world in general. In its consistent implementation of the policy of good neighborliness, Yugoslavia proceeds from the conviction that the development of good relations also creates the conditions needed for settling unsolved questions between it and some of its neighbors.

In accordance with Premier Barre's wish, the president of the Federal Executive Council also acquainted the high-ranking visitor from France with the Yugoslav assessments of the state of and developments in the nonaligned movement. Despite certain problems and difficulties facing the movement, Veselin Djuranovic stressed that the vast majority of nonaligned countries are ready to work actively in the present very complex and exacerbated international situation as a factor of stability and peace in the world. This is the spirit in which preparations for the forthcoming New Delhi ministerial conference of nonaligned countries will be held. The comprehensive activity of the nonaligned countries is of particular importance at the present international juncture, which is characterized by the intensified rivalry between blocs and the use of the policy of force and pressures.

Premier Barre fully agreed with the significance of the role and activity of nonaligned countries. The French prime minister pointed out the need for the voice of the nonaligned to be heard in the world, so that a contribution could be made to the efforts aimed at surmounting the present exacerbated international situation and ensuring the continuity of international dialogue in all spheres of life. In this context, Prime Minister Barre laid stress on the great esteem in which France held Yugoslavia's role and activity in the nonaligned movement.

EEC REPRESENTATIVE HAFERKAMP CONTINUES VISIT

Agreement Signed

LD131626 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Government member Stojan Andov and EEC commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp signed here in Belgrade today an agreement on founding a EEC commission delegation to Yugoslavia. The agreement resulted from the mutual wish still further to strengthen and deepen relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

The delegation, based in Belgrade, will work on promoting cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC and have the necessary contacts with Yugoslav responsible organs towards the implementation of agreements signed between Yugoslavia and the EEC, primarily the agreement on long-term cooperation signed last April.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD132322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and vice-president of the commission of the European Economic (?Community) in charge of external relations Wilhelm Haferkamp today discussed steps to be taken for implementing the new agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

Wilhem Haferkamp headed the EEC delegation to the first meeting of the Yugoslavia-EEC mixed commission in Belgrade yesterday and on Tuesday.

The readiness to accelerate ratification of the agreement [words indistinct] was expressed during the meeting. Denmark has ratified the agreement, while work on it is underway in the other member countries.

In its work, the commission focused on the balancing of trade and on long-term forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC in various fields.

[Words indistinct] the commission considered the position of Yugoslavia as a transit country in international transport. The Brotherhood Unity motor road, linking the north and the south of the country, is the shortest road communication between Western Europe and the Near and Middle East countries. Its completion was given priority under the current economic development plan, but--the head of the Yugoslav delegation, member of the Federal Executive Council Stojan Andov told the members of the commission--about 50 billion dinars (1.5 billion U.S. dollars) will be needed to complete this communication.

In view of the international importance of this road, it was assessed that foreign funds should have greater share in financing its completion. At present about [number indistinct] percent of the funds for this purpose are from domestic sources.

It is believed that the special EEC funds for financing infrastructure in the directions of special interest to the organization should have a greater share in financing the project.

It was also assessed during the talks that EEC countries' goods in transit through Yugoslavia should be directed to railway transport.

At the meeting of the mixed commission, the Yugoslav delegation recalled the fact that solutions of some questions of importance to the Yugoslavs on temporary work in European Community countries were not reached in the agreement concluded by Yugoslavia and the EC. It was also stated that Yugoslavia was interested in cooperation in connection with the workers return home and employment here.

In conditions of the crisis economic situation in the world and growing political tension, many questions on the agenda of the Yugoslavia-EEC mixed commission meeting will not be easy to solve quickly. What is encouraging, however, is the readiness to develop cooperation in a way beneficial to both sides, by joint efforts and with full observance of their specific features and international positions.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR MADRID CSCE MEETING 13 NOVEMBER

LD131942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0915 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec left today for Madrid. As the head of a Yugoslav delegation, Vrhovec will participate in the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Madrid meeting.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS

AU122125 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Nov 80 p 12

["Joint communique" on visit of Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic of Greece, and his talks with Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, issued in Belgrade on 7 November]

[Text] Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 5 through 7 November at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

During the visit, very cordial hospitality was extended to President Konstandinos Karamanlis, reflecting the friendly relations and mutual appreciation and respect between the peoples of the two neighboring countries.

On behalf of the Greek people, the president of the Hellenic Republic paid homage to President Tito, who earned a very significant place in the history of friendly Yugoslavia by struggling for the freedom and independence of his country and for the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, held an exchange of views on the topical questions of the international situation and the development of bilateral relations. The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust.

The following took part in the talks:

On the Yugoslav side Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Hellenic Republic; Radko Mocivnik, SFRY ambassador to the Hellenic Republic; and Aleksandar Sokorac, chief of the cabinet of the president of the SFRY Presidency; and other personalities.

On the Greek side Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs; Dhimitrios Makris, ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the SFRY; Petros Moliviatis, secretary general of the president of the republic; Aristoteles Fridhas, director general for political affairs; Yeoryios Mizarakis, minister plenipotentiary; Panayiotis Ikonomou, minister plenipotentiary; and other personalities.

The two sides expressed anxiety at the exacerbation of the international situation and at the failure to settle crisis flashpoints and conflicts. They stressed that the use of force in international relations, interventions and various forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries are jeopardizing the process of detente and peace and security in the world. The two sides reiterated their resolve to do everything in their power to revive and consolidate detente, which should be indivisible and extend to all the regions of the world and to all important international problems. They underlined the significance which they attach to the showing of respect by all countries in their international relations to the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, in other words to the principles of equality, sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs and refraining from the use of force or from threats of the use of force.

Both sides stressed the need for efforts to be made by the entire international community to find just and lasting solutions to all crisis hotbeds and conflicts in a peaceful way, through negotiations based on the principles of the UN Charter, the appropriate UN resolutions and the respect for the inalienable right of every country to live in freedom and to make free decisions concerning its own destiny.

Considering the situation in the world, the two sides devoted particular attention to the total application of the Helsinki Final Act by all the signatory countries and to the strengthening of security, cooperation and trust on the European Continent and in the Mediterranean. In this connection they expressed the desire that the meeting in Madrid should take place in a constructive spirit and achieve positive results, which would contribute to the consolidation of detente in Europe.

Particular attention was paid to the situation in the Balkans and to topical questions of the promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among Balkan countries. The two sides expressed their conviction that good-neighborly relations and relations based on understanding and friendship correspond to the interests of the peoples of this region and represent a contribution to the cause of security and cooperation in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. They resolutely declared themselves in favor of further developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries and stressed their resolve to support any initiative aimed at holding interstate Balkan multilateral meetings in the economic and technical fields of interest to all on the basis of the decisions of the meeting of experts from the Balkan countries held in Athens. In this connection they declared themselves in favor of a new meeting of Balkan countries' experts, which could be held next spring.

The two sides considered the situation in Cyprus to constitute a threat to peace and stability in that area. They declared themselves in favor of a just and lasting solution through negotiations between the two communities, which would ensure the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus on the basis of the appropriate UN resolutions. The two sides noted that the settling of the Cyprus problem would contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the Mediterranean. The two sides welcomed the resumption of the talks between the two communities under the aegis of the UN secretary general and expressed the desire that the dialogue should continue until a just solution has been found.

The two sides pointed with anxiety to the dangerous situation in the Near East. They expressed their conviction that a global and just solution could be achieved only by means of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to set up a state, and the recognition of the right of all the states of the region to live in peace and security. They expressed themselves in favor of the PLO's participation in all the negotiations concerned with the settling of the Near East problem.

The two sides expressed anxiety at the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and pointed out the need to halt the conflict and have it settled between the two states in a peaceful way on the basis of respect for the UN Charter.

The two sides underlined their countries' support for the adoption of concrete measures aimed at halting the arms race and declared themselves in favor of general and total disarmament, both conventional and nuclear, under strict and effective supervision. They underlined the importance attached on both sides to the implementation of the decisions of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly. Stress was also laid on the significance of the need for the full development of international cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and for respect for the law banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Considering the topical problems of the international economic relations, the two sides stressed the significance of closer cooperation with the developing countries with the aim of narrowing the gap between these countries and the developed ones. They agreed on the need for all the countries to exert efforts aimed at the establishment of the new international economic order, which could ensure the economic progress of all the countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. To this end they stressed the significance of the decisions of the UN General Assembly special sessions and expressed the hope that the results of the global talks would represent significant progress in settling the world's economic problems.

The two sides reaffirmed their devotion to the goals and principles of the UN Charter and declared themselves to be in favor of strengthening the role and effectiveness of this organization in the consolidation of peace, security and international cooperation.

The two sides expressed the view that the movement of nonaligned countries is playing a significant role in international relations and making a positive contribution to settling international problems.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing successfully. At the same time they expressed their interest in the further promotion of comprehensive reciprocal cooperation in the spirit of good neighborliness and on the basis of the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and respect. The two sides confirmed their readiness to continue to strive for the strengthening of relations between the two countries and for finding constructive solutions for cooperation in all spheres. The two sides agreed that developing cooperation and strengthening mutual trust and friendship are in the interests of the two neighboring countries and that they at the same time represent a significant contribution to peace and security in Europe, in the spirit of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki.

Both sides stressed the special significance of the summit meetings held between the two countries in June 1975, May 1976 and March 1979 for the development and expansion of relations between Greece and Yugoslavia.

The two sides noted that the intensification of contacts at all levels and in all spheres between representatives of governments and parliaments contributed to better mutual understanding in the interest of the development of Yugoslav-Greece relations as a whole.

The two sides considered economic questions and stressed their significance for the development of relations between the two countries as a whole, especially in view of Greece's forthcoming accession to the EEC and of the new agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. They noted that the results achieved in economic cooperation represent a good foundation on which to expand it further and voiced their readiness to encourage new forms of economic cooperation, especially in the field of industry and technology, on a long-term basis. In this connection they positively assessed the work of the standing interministerial commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The two sides stressed the need for effort to be made on both sides to increase the volume of the reciprocal exchange of goods and to balance and diversify it and improve its structure. They confirmed their interest in the better utilization of the possibilities for cooperation in the fields of energy, water resources, communications and tourism.

The two sides devoted particular attention to the questions of an oil pipeline between Yugoslavia and Greece and of Greek transit road traffic through Yugoslavia. They expressed the desire for the positive settling of these questions in a way which takes into account the existing interests and possibilities of both sides.

The two sides positively assessed the development of cooperation in the fields of science, culture, the arts and sport. They support the further realization of mutually beneficial initiatives aimed at expanding and enriching cooperation in these fields. Stress was laid on the importance of carrying out fully the program of cooperation in the field of culture and science.

The closeness between or identity of the two sides' views on questions under discussion manifested themselves during the talks. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the meeting and talks and their conviction that the visit will contribute to the expansion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece in the interest of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to an official friendly visit to Greece. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON KRAIGHER'S VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

Communique on Colombian Talks

AU131310 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 80 p 3

["Joint communique" on talks held during visit to Colombia of Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, issued in Bogota on 7 November]

[Text] Bogota, 8 Nov (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, made an official visit to Colombia from 5 through 9 November 1980 at the invitation of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia.

During the visit exhaustive talks were held on topical international questions and on various aspects of cooperation between the two countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding. Vice President Kraigher and President Turbay noted with satisfaction that relations between the SFRY and Republic of Colombia are developing successfully in the spirit of cordiality and friendship which has always characterized them.

The two statesmen recalled the significance of President Turbay's visit to the SFRY last year and his talks with President Tito, which set firm bases for mutual understanding and the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

They paid tribute to the memory of President Tito, whose absence represents an irreplaceable loss for mankind.

Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, also held separate talks with their Colombian counterparts, Diego Uribe Vargas, minister of foreign affairs, and Andres Restrepo Londono, minister of development.

Vice President Kraigher and President Turbay assessed that the current deterioration of the international situation is characterized by a deepening of existing conflicts and crises and by outbreaks of new conflicts and crises in various parts of the world. [paragraph continues]

They pointed out that the increasing use of force and military interventions, as well as increased confrontation between military-political forces and blocs, has a direct effect on the position of the nonaligned and other developing countries, as they are exposed increasingly to foreign pressures and interference in their internal affairs.

Such a negative development holds back the process of democratization of international relations and threatens detente, and leads to a strengthening of the arms race between the great powers and blocs and the waste of enormous resources on the production of new armaments, with all the negative consequences for international relations at the expense of the developing countries.

The two sides were agreed on the significance of the consistent implementation in practice of the orginal principles of the policy of nonalignment adopted at the first summit conference of nonaligned countries, held in Belgrade in 1961, and they reaffirmed that the nonaligned movement, as an independent international factor outside the blocs and spheres of influence of the great powers, contributes to the strengthening of peace, international security and progress in the world. The nonaligned countries' ministerial conference, which is to be held in New Delhi at the beginning of February 1981, should contribute to the strengthening of the nonaligned countries' unity and solidarity, as well as to overcoming differences in their mutual relations and greater efficiency in their efforts aimed at ending the further deterioration of the international situation.

The two sides emphasized the significance of the role and effectiveness of the UN and confirmed their consistent support for the principles of the UN Charter, including those on nonintervention, legal equality of states, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, a ban on the use or threat of force and respect for the inviolatility of international agreements.

They expressed concern at the development of the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean and they agreed that full social, political and economic development in this region can only be achieved without interference from outside. They also endorsed the initiative to set up a zone of peace in the Caribbean region, as well as in other regions, with a view to strengthening relaxation of tension, ending the arms race and strengthening international security.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides stressed that a total, just and lasting solution is not possible without recognition of the rights of the people of Palestine to their own homeland. The participation of all directly interested parties is essential to finding a solution to this crisis.

The two sides expressed concern at the outbreak of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, because of the danger it causes to world peace. Discussing the situation in Southeast Asia, Afghanistan and other crisis areas, the two sides agreed that solutions must be sought in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the resolutions adopted by this world organization.

The two sides reaffirmed their stand that coordinated efforts on the part of developing countries, as well as efforts by developed countries, are essential for the establishment of a new international economic order. They agreed that the whole international community must make united efforts to continue the North-South dialogue, that is, global negotiations.

The two sides also agreed on the need for the consistent implementation of the declaration on economic rights and the duties of states.

The significance of the Madrid CSCE meeting was also underlined in the talks, as was the responsibility of all the participants for a positive outcome of this meeting, both for the sake of security and cooperation in Europe and for the sake of calming down the world situation and strengthening of the policy of detente as a universal process.

Judging that friendly relations and cooperation are developing successfully in various spheres, Vice President Kraigher and President Turbay, as well as their associates, devoted special attention to the further promotion of economic relations between the two countries and the diversification of these relations. They assessed that the regularization of the mixed committee for economic cooperation and the holding of its first meeting on this occasion represents a useful mechanism which will contribute to finding real possibilities for the promotion of cooperation.

During the visit two important documents, "The Program of Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the SFRY in the Sphere of Copper and Other Nonferrous Metals" and "The Program of Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the Governments of the Republic of Colombia and the SFRY in the Sphere of Agriculture," were signed and are included in the framework of the agreement on technical cooperation, which was concluded between the two countries in Bogota on 17 January 1974.

Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, thanked President Turbay Ayala of Colombia for the cordial and friendly hospitality accorded to him and the members of the Yugoslav delegation during their visit to Colombia.

Reception in Ecuador

LD122228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2127 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--Ecuador Vice-President Osvaldo Hurtado has assessed Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher's visit to Ecuador as "opening a new stage in relations between the two friendly countries." The Ecuador vice-president pointed out" realistic prospects for successful cooperation (between the two countries) at virtually all levels." The Ecuador vice-president stated the above in his toast at a formal reception in honour of the Yugoslav delegation.

Vice-President Hurtado underlined that Ecuador highly values Yugoslavia's non-aligned policy and rich international activity, particularly within the non-aligned movement and in the interest of the preservation of world peace and security and the democratization of international relations. Vice-President Hurtado stressed that with the death of President Tito "mankind has lost an unsurpassable world statesman."

In his toast, Sergej Kraigher underlined the exceptionally important role and activity of the non-aligned movement in the present grave international situation. He urged as broad activity and unity as possible of the non-aligned countries in the struggle for the democratization of international relations. Kraigher stated the conviction that friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ecuador will be further developed and diversified.

MINIC ATTENDS SARAJEVO MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

AU131950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] The third meeting of presidents and secretaries of the republican and provincial councils for international relations was held in Sarajevo.

Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; and Milos Minic, president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, participated in the work of the meeting.

It was stressed that the process of socialization and democratization of foreign policy, as a component of the development of the system of socialist self-managing democracy, was assuming an increasingly greater importance and this implies even broader participation of the working people and citizens, both directly and through delegates, in determining and realizing relations in that field.

ASSEMBLY FINANCE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES REBALANCING 1980 BUDGET

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[Summary] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG)--The rebalancing of the 1980 budget was the topic of discussion at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces Finance Committee. The Federal Executive Council's proposal that the federal budget's expenditures should be increased by almost 4 billion dinars, and that this sum should be contributed by the republics and provinces, did not gain the support of a majority of delegates. Some delegates found the proposal unacceptable, while others had not been briefed on the subject by their assembly.

The Federal Executive Council estimates that there will be a shortfall in federal budget receipts of 14.9 billion dinars as a result of a significant reduction in income from excise, turnover and import taxes. There have also been problems on the expenditure side following the devaluation of the dinar and shortages of resources for certain purposes. Therefore another 3.99 billion dinars are needed. The total sum in question then is 18.89 billion dinars. The Federal Executive Council has proposed that the budget be increased from 128.28 billion dinars to 132.27 billion. In addition to this, the federation would issue bonds to business banks amounting to 15 billion dinars. It is proposed that the difference between the 15 billion and 18.89 billion sum be made up by contributions from the republics and provinces. The Slovene delegate, Rudi Kropivnik, said that his republic can not accept an increase in the federal budget expenditures while the Macedonian delegate, Mita Pejovski, said that his assembly had not adopted a stand on this point. Milevka Cakulin, the delegate from Vojvodina, also judged the proposal to be unacceptable and called for a realistic estimate of the federation's receipts. The Croatian delegate said that the expenditure side of the budget should not be increased and the delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina called for a reexamination of the receipts side.

Milija Kovacevic from Kosovo, who is the chairman of the Finance Committee, warned in conclusion that the rebalancing of the 1980 budget is brought into question by the delegates' demand for a reassessment of the receipts side of the budget. He also pointed to the difficulties experienced by Kosovo in financing social services and said that Kosovo expects such problems to be alleviated by the proposed rebalancing of the federal budget for 1980.

BORBA REVIEWS INTERREPUBLICAN DISAGREEMENTS ON 1981-85 PLAN

AU131454 [Editorial Report] Discussing the current process of reaching accords among the republics and provinces for the next 5-year plan for Yugoslavia's social development, Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 7 November, on page two, in a 1,000-word article by Draga Vucinic entitled "How To Speed Up the Accords: And Why Not a Compromise?" says that the conclusion of the accords on future foreign economic relations, on the development of undeveloped regions, and on expanded reproduction has been delayed beyond all deadlines partly because all the pertinent discussions until now have been held behind closed doors.

Reviewing the differences between the republics and provinces that are holding up the conclusion of these accords, Vucinic notes, for instance, that some of the republics think all questions concerning foreign debts must be solved within one accord, whereas some other republics and provinces maintain that the question of the individual republics and provinces' entitlements to incurring foreign debts must be solved by a separate, later accord. As regards "the orientation of the imports of equipment and technology," Croatia, Slovenia and Serbia propose that "these imports be used to modernize and expand the existing facilities for the production of the commodities and services that increase exports and reduce imports, and to produce the equipment that will ensure a higher technical and technological level." But Vojvodina maintains that these imports should be oriented "to a quicker energy development and the development of raw materials and food production," and Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo believe that "priority should be given to the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo," Vucinic says.

Different views have also been expressed on the position of remittances by Yugoslav workers temporarily employed abroad: Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro insist that no change be made in this respect and that these remittances "not be treated as deposits," whereas Croatia proposes that "they be treated in the same way as the foreign exchange income of organizations of associated labor in the tourist trade," Vucinic reports.

According to him, the republics and provinces have also expressed "very different" views on the future policy of development of underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo, "especially, for instance, as regards the rate of appropriation of resources for the fund for undeveloped regions." Some of them maintain that the rate should be 1 to 1.3 percent of social production, others say that the resources should be allotted at this year's level and not in relation to social production, and still others want to raise the rate to as much as 2 percent of social production. They also cannot agree on whether the rate should decline from year to year.

Vucinic further notes different views "on the conditions of granting loans and credits." Macedonia and Montenegro propose to retain the existing conditions concerning loans and credits for all undeveloped regions, whereas Kosovo "wants the existing conditions to apply to Kosovo alone," and Bosnia-Hercegovina proposes that "the same conditions apply to all and that more favorable conditions for Kosovo should be financed from the federation's budget." Vojvodina believes that these conditions should more closely conform to the credit conditions in the country as a whole.

The situation is very similar as regards views on "the distribution of supplementary funds," Vucinic points out. According to Kosovo's proposal, "in the first year of the next 5-year plan period the supplementary funds provided for Kosovo should be in the amount determined in relation to the level of the province's 1976 per capita public and common consumption, and subsequently increased annually in relation to an annual increase in that consumption at the rate of three index points. According to this proposal, by 1985 the Kosovo consumption will increase to a level of 75 percent of the average consumption in the country as a whole." In this regard Bosnia-Hercegovina proposes that the level of these funds and their future redistribution be based on an analysis of the present and future policies in this respect. Macedonia does not favor a redistribution in favor of Kosovo, but proposes additional funds to maintain the present level of distribution. Slovenia and Croatia propose a redistribution in favor of Kosovo.

There are considerable differences in the views of the republics and provinces on the imports of oil, gas and cooking coal, and the distribution of these goods in the domestic market, the balance of agricultural food production, the use of primary issue money and restrictions on the construction of facilities using heavy oils. The Federal Executive Council proposes a considerable reduction in investments for capital construction in social production in all regions except in Montenegro and Kosovo for the next 5-year plan period. This proposal is supported by Kosovo but opposed by other republics and provinces because they believe the individual republics and provinces should regulate these investments on the basis of their own plans. However, the Federal Executive Council refuses to make any concessions in this respect, claiming that the investment policy is one of the essential elements of stabilization policy, and that therefore no changes for excessive investments should be allowed.

All in all, Vucinic says, the process of accords must be speeded up to ensure that the social plan will be adopted at the beginning of next year at the latest. This means that "here and there it will be necessary to seek and find a compromise solution. And why not, after all? Compromises are necessary also with a pluralism of interests," he concludes.

In the same issue, BORBA carries on page three a 480-word report from Pristina by Milos Antic who says that at an enlarged session on 6 November, presided over by Mahmut Bakali, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo was informed on "the activities of all subjective factors in coordinating views connected with preparations for the adoption of the next medium-term plan," as well as on the efforts to coordinate views on the pertinent social accords as early as possible.

In a 500-word TANJUG report from Sarajevo, BORBA on page four in the same issue reports that at its session on 6 November, presided over by Raif Dizdarevic, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina also discussed the draft accords on the foundations of Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-1985 period. The presidium especially emphasized that the accord on the policy of quicker development of the underdeveloped republics and the Kosovo Province "must ensure a consistent implementation of the essential goal in the development of our community, that is, the goal of strengthening the material basis of equality and community of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities." That can be achieved by a continuous policy of reducing the differences in the level of development and promoting a quicker development of the underdeveloped republics and the Kosovo Province.

KOSOVO PARTY EXAMINES WARTIME OPERATION PREPARATIONS

LD122016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Pristina, 12 Nov (TANJUG)--In all environments in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, intensive activity is being developed in the realization of the tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the view has been strengthened that the League of Communists is an irreplaceable revolutionary ideopolitical force which has a special responsibility with respect to the defense and protection of the gains of the revolution and the independence of our country.

These assessments were expressed at today's session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, at which the preparations by the League of Communists for operating and working in war conditions were examined. The commission's workplan for the coming year was also adopted at this session.